ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,022—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* GANGES	4126	T. F. Creery	18th June.
B.I. LINDA	3800	H. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5281	T. H. Monle	9th "
GANGES	4126	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5067	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
SHANNON	4361	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6025	J. la Pavitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4101	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PORTSMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,841	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,290	12th June.
POSEIDON	H. Meyer	3,878	12th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

Interchangeable or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 795

RETURN TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return are issued via Trieste, by other Routes.

By the Steamers' Tickets the Company refers to the Principal Towns of Austria. These Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-ch German Lloyd" to ports of North Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

The Company are in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier	13th June.
NATAL	4,076	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 500 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and with suitable Certificates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable anywhere issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 3, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O., MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Special Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India in all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing Passengers to break journey at all places of interest.

TOURS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Principal Ports and Cities.

SPECIAL RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Troops.

PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to and from India.

CIRCULAR NOTES available at over 2,000 Hotels.

AGENCY for Military Officers, Government Officials, Missionaries to China and America.

LUGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

DRAFTS, NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for Travellers in all parts of the World.

MONEY changed at the Rate of the day.

BANK NOTES and Foreign money bought and sold. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

SECURITIES received for safe custody. Rent of Iron Safes for Clients' use.

AGENCY FOR PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at Bowker's Press. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Fushire, Feo, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June,

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about 8th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

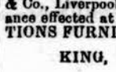
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th June, 1897.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE BANK OF BENGAL

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR A 4½ PER CENT. COUPON DEBENTURE LOAN OF GOVERNMENT RUPEES 1,00,00,000 (ONE HUNDRED LAKHS), REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN) FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE STATE.

(ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

In addition to the responsibility of the Hyderabad State for its due repayment, the Loan will be specially secured by mortgage to the Official Trustee of Bengal of Shares of the par value of £200,000 and Debentures for £133,100 of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam undertake that, calculated at current market prices and sterling exchange, the securities shall at all times provide a margin of 10 per cent. in excess of the amount of unmatured Debentures outstanding.

Coupons payable half-yearly, 1st March and 1st September, at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office and Branches.

Debentures will be of four classes, viz.:—

Class A	for	25 lakhs	repayable at par after	5	years.	
" B	"	25	"	"	"	10 "
" C	"	25	"	"	"	15 "
" D	"	25	"	"	"	20 "
		100 lakhs.				

Tenders must be for Rs. 2,000 or multiples of Rs. 2,000 (i.e. 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, &c.) Tenders cannot be received for any one class of Debentures; every tender will be treated as being for the whole, or a part of the whole, loan of Rs. 1,00,00,000 and, if accepted wholly, or in part, allotment will be made thus:—

One-fourth of the amount in	5	years Debentures,		
"	"	"	10	" "
"	"	"	15	" "
"	"	"	20	" "

Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, at the option of tenderers. The minimum amount of any Debenture will be Rs. 500.

The rate of each tender must be stated at so much per cent. in rupees, or in rupees and annas, only. Fractions of an anna will not be considered. A separate tender must be submitted for each rate offered.

Tenders will be received in India at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or at any of the Bank's Branches; and in London by Messrs. Coutts and Co. up to noon of 17th June, 1897.

A deposit of 3 per cent. must accompany each tender. The balance will be payable as follows:—

On 25th June	32 per cent. (plus any premium.)
" 25th July	35 "
" 25th August	30 "

but the whole, or any instalment, may after allotment be paid at earlier dates, and if so paid, will carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from date of payment.

Full Prospectuses, forms of tender, and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and Branches.

Dated 7th June, 1897.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, R. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from——to—— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PEROZJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI.
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy AND BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	s.
Quarts	10	8
Pints	6	0

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45, 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	60	24	16
Folders	60	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilleste" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) at Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

DRINK
—TREACHER'S—
—WHISKIES—
—GLENLIVET—
—HIGHLAND MALT—
—SPECIAL LIQUEUR—

PURE, WHOLESOME, RELIABLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
LOVE'S MEINIE: Lectures on Greek and English Birds: The Robin—The Swallow—The Dabchicks. By John Ruskin. A new Edition with Preface, Appendix and Index	5	0
THROUGH THE DOLOMITES. From Venice to Toblach. A Practical, Historical, and Descriptive Guide-Book, with 42 full-page Illustrations and a map of the District. By the Rev. A. Robertson. With an Appendix giving Tables of Railways, Times, Fares, Carriage Tariffs, Charges for Guides, Hotels, &c.	5	10
GOLF IN THEORY AND PRACTICE: Some Hints to Beginners. By H. S. C. Everard. A Practical Manual with 22 Illustrations from Life	2	10
CAVALRY LIFE AND REGIMENTAL LEGENDS. By Johnstrange Winter. New Edition	2	10
DICTIONARY OF WORDS, FACTS, AND PHRASES. By Ebeizer Edwards. New and Cheaper Edition	2	10
THE SECRET ROSE. By W. B. Yeats. Illustrated by J. B. Yeats. With a cover designed by Althea Giles	6	0
"A Book that is full of Beauties."—Saturday Review.		
TEA: A Text Book of Tea-Planting and Manufacture. By David Crole. With Plates and other Illustrations	12	0
MODERN CYCLES: A Practical Handbook on their Construction and Repair. By A. J. Wallis-Tayler. With 300 Illustrations	7	14
DRIVING FOR PLEASURE: On the Harness, Stable and its Appointments. By Francis T. Underhill. Illustrated with 124 Full-page Plates	28	

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

ICE REFRIGERATORS.
ICE CHESTS.
TRAVELLING ICE BOXES.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR WITH CLOCK.
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLE CASES.
HOYS' TRICYCLES.
TRIPARTITE TRAYS.
CHINA TETE-A-TETE.
CHOTA HAZRI SETS.
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.
PHOTO FRAMES.
PHOTO CASES.
ALBUMS.
KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.
GLASS TABLE FILTERS.
GAMES.
TOYS.
DOG CHAIN COLLARS & MUZZLES.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
JET ORNAMENTS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.
COFFEE PERCOLATORS.
SEALSKIN HAND BAGS.
SCENT CASES.
ZELONITE GOODS.
DESK TRAYS.
WRITING CASES.
SALT BOTTLES.
WALKING STICKS.
RAILWAY READING LAMPS.
JEWEL CASES.
WORK CASES.
WORK BASKETS.
LADIES' FANS.
SCENT VAPORIZERS.
MONEY PURSES.
OPERA GLASSES.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
GLADSTONE BAGS, FITTED.
HAND BAGS.
BRIEF BAGS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOAPS,

The Original and only reliable Brand.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets.
PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. and 1s. Bars.

} Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic.

(Used by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when in India)

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet.

Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-heat and other skin irritation.

Extract of letter from FRED. J. MOUAT, Esq., late Professor of Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College:

"For some time before I left India I used your Carbolic Soaps with much advantage—indeed I ceased to use any other. I found none so soothing to the discomfort caused by Prickly-heat, profuse perspiration, and other sources of dermic irritation."

BEST FOR HORSES & DOGS IS CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,

Cures Mange, destroys parasites on Animals, giving a healthy tone to the skin, improving the coat, and preventing unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel, Harsali, or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away. Has proved a cure for Itch and other Skin Diseases. Very suitable for washing floors and rooms infested with insects, or where Contagious Diseases are present.

USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.

In 1 lb. & 2 lb. Jars, at 1s. & 2s. each; 4 & 8 lb. Tins, at 3s. & 5s. each (English Rates.)

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, R. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CLARETS

	Per Bots. Rs.	a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
Light Breakfast Claret	10	8	6	8
Italian Claret	11	8	6	8
St. Julien Medoc	12	0	7	4

The above Wines are of superior quality in body and bouquet, and are undoubtedly the best Wines sold at the price in Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life), All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sports men will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 8

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Malquets Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Winter Residence.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waler Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	20	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	5	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Salvers, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured Articles kept in Stock. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24	
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25	0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, with open and bolt dial	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 8 in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38	0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3½ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90	0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS

FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS

GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs.	a.
IN BOX WOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3	8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	3	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most

NEW

SHIPPERS [illegible] CARGO, per Italian [illegible] "R. RUBATTINO," Captain [illegible] from GENOA on the [illegible] Consignees of her arrival from GENOA on the [illegible] are hereby informed that the LOADING and DISCHARGING [illegible] will COMMENCE and all Claims for short [illegible] must be sent in before the Departure of [illegible] Cargo will not be admitted under any [illegible]

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Customs House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th June, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on the afternoon of the TABUT IMMERSION DAY, a portion of the FRERE ROAD between CARNAC BRIDGE and MODI KUNDER will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC, during such time as the TABUT Procession is passing.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th June, 1897.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE FROM 1ST JULY, 1897.

THE Down Mail will leave Nagpur at 4-0, reaching Asansol at 3-30.

The Up Mail will leave Asansol at 13-30, and reach Nagpur at 12-6.

A new Kutni Mail will leave Nagpur at 9-30, reach Kutni at 10-35 the next day, leave Kutni 18-0 and reach Nagpur at 19-0 next day.

The Mixed Train Service between Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chakardharpore, and Asansol will be discontinued.

A new Down Mixed will leave Bilaspur at 7-30, reaching Chakardharpore at 4-0.

A new Up Mixed will leave Chakardharpore at 12-6, reaching Bilaspur at 7-5.

A new Down Passenger Train will leave Chakardharpore at 7-55, reaching Asansol at 12-4.

A new Up Passenger Train will leave Asansol at 5-25, reaching Chakardharpore at 11-21.

The Up Purulia Local will leave Asansol at 15-42, reaching Purulia at 19-15.

The Down Purulia Local will leave Purulia at 20-0, reaching Asansol at 22-50.

A new Township Goods Train with 3rd class carriages will run between Nagpur and Asansol and between Bilaspur and Kutni.—see Time Tables.

SAMBALPUR BRANCH.

The Up Mixed on the Sambalpur Branch will leave Sambalpur at 15-0, reaching Jharsuguda at 17-0.

KUTNI BRANCH.

The Up and Down Mails on this Branch will run to the new timings of the Kutni Mail.

The Local Trains between Nagpur and Kamptee will run to the following timings :—

Down.	Time	Time	Time	Up.	Time	Time	Time
Nagpur Dep.	7 20	11 20	17 30	Kamptee Dep.	9 5	15 15	19 50
Kamptee Arr.	7 50	11 55	17 55	Nagpur Arr.	9 35	15 35	20 15

For all intermediate timings see Time Table.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, the 7th June, 1897.

SILK UMBRELLAS,
PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS,
BEST LONDON MAKE.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12 8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	"	15 8
BEST TWILL SILK	"	18 8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	"	21 0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES :—Portuguese Road, Dadur, and East Street, Poona. Business Hours 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

THE LIBRARIAN now offers any six Penny Papers for perusal (one every day) from the subjoined List on the following terms :—

Three months, Re. 1-8 ; six months, Rs. 3-0 ; one year, Rs. 6 payable in Advance on the date of joining the Library.

LIST OF PAPERS FOR SELECTION.

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	Lloyd's Weekly
Answers	Penny Illustrated
Catholic Fireside	People
Catholic Times and Opinion	Pick-Me-Up
Daughter, The	Sketchy Bits
Forget-Me-Not	Success
Golden Penny	Tit-Bits
Home Chat	Woman's Life
Lac'ies' Gazette	

PENNY POPULAR NOVELS.

Last of the Barons, The : by Lord Lytton.
Little Women Married ; by Louisa M. Alcott.
Kenilworth ; by Sir Walter Scott.
Sense and Sensibility ; by Jane Austen.
Shirley ; by Currer Bell (Charlotte Bronte).
Two Years before the Mast : by R H Dana.
Windsor Castle, An Historical Romance : by W. H. Ainsworth.

APPLICATIONS are invited for MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., Ld., for Rs. 8,00,000, carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be issued on the 1st of July, 1897. To secure repayment of debentures the whole property of the Company, consisting of Land, Buildings, and Machinery, which will cost approximately eleven lakhs, and to which an addition of 10,000 spindles is proposed to be made by the Directors immediately, will be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture holders ; all future additions to the buildings and machinery will be comprised in the Security. The subscribed capital of the Company is Rupees 4,01,000. Debentures will be issued to Order, and will run for a period of ten years, interest to be paid annually by coupons ; one per cent. brokerage will be allowed to all applicants whose applications are accepted. Interest at the rate of six per cent. will be allowed for prepayments. Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor will they give any reason for non-acceptance of any Tender.

Forms of application to be obtained at the office of the Company.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

8th June, 1897.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 23rd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Vanarlid Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1897, at 3-30 P. M., to Transact the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, made as additional Director on Board.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1897 and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 28th June, 1897, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 134 OF 1897.

ABDUL KAYUM EBRAHIM and NURUDIN EBRAHIM BORAS, and NAGINDAS BALMUKUND, HINDOO, all of Bombay, carrying on business sometimes themselves and sometimes by their agents, in Bazaar Gate Street, in the name, style, and firm of EBRAHIM NURUDIN and Company ..... Plaintiffs,

vs.

(1) LADKIBAI, widow and Executrix of RAGHAVJEE MOHANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, (2) BHAGWANDAS HURJIVAN, (3) GODAJEERIBAI HURJIVAN and (4) MANCOOVER HARJIVAN, of Bombay, Hindoos, minors by their guardian ad litem, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at and (5) KAHILBAI, widow of HURJIVAN MOHANJI, residing at Vithalwadi in Bombay, and (6) HEMCHAND LUCKMICHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Hanuman Lane, (7) MURROCKCHAND TARACHAND, and (8) JIVRAJ TARACHAND, the latter a minor by his guardian ad litem of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Hanuman Lane, and (9) JOSHIBAI ANUNDJI, (10) DOSSIBAI DAVERIBAI ANUNDJI, and (11) VAJEE ANUNDJI, the last being a minor by a guardian ad litem, all residing at Uran in the District of Kathiawar, and (12) CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, of Bombay, European Assistant ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the firm of HURJIVAN MOHANDAS or MOHANJEE and to the Creditors of Hurjivan Mohandas or Mohanjee, deceased, under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that permission has been granted to the Plaintiffs abovenamed to file the above Suit on behalf of the Creditors of the firm of Hurjivan Mohandas and Hurjivan Mohan, deceased, praying inter alia that, if necessary, but not otherwise, the assets of the firm of Hurjivan Mohanjee be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court, and that, if necessary, but not otherwise, the estate of the said Hurjivan Mohanjee be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court, and that a Receiver may be appointed of the assets of the said firm as also of the estate of the said Hurjivan Mohan for costs and other relief, and that the 16th day of August, 1897, has been fixed for the hearing of this Suit.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1897.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Prothonotary.

D. B. BINNING,
The 10th day of June, 1897.

Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA and MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1897, for the following works :—

(1) Construction of Quarters for the Foreman, Engineer, and Lascars of the Fire Brigade, and

(2) A Ward Office for the Street and Building Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department, at Gamdevi, Bombay.

2. Form of Tender, Schedule of rates, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 for each set, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 700 for work (1) and Rs. 200 for work (2) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th June, 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Section 313 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, that the Municipal Commissioner having provided, in accordance with Clause (A) of section 327 of the Act, public receptacles (dust-bins, carts) for the temporary deposit of dust, ashes, refuse, and rubbish in different positions throughout the City, the occupiers of all houses are hereby warned that all dust, ashes, refuse, and rubbish collected from their respective premises must be deposited in one or other of the aforesaid public receptacles between the hours of 5 and 8 A.M. and 1 and 3 P.M. Occupiers of Milch-cattle, Stables and other places where cattle are kept are further warned that the Carts and Dust-bins hereinbefore mentioned are not intended for the deposit of cowdung or other excrementitious or polluted matter, and that any persons who throws or places any cowdung or other excrementitious or polluted matter in the said carts and dust-bins or any of them or on any street or any place other than the place appointed for that purpose under Clause (B) of Section 327 of the said Act namely, the Municipal Reclamation Ground at Tardeo Flats will be prosecuted under the provisions of Clause (E.) of Section 328 of the same Act.

The public are accordingly informed that it is a serious offence to throw or cause of any kind from their doors or windows on the public streets and into house gullies. The proper receptacles are the Municipal dust-bin carts, and the provisions of the Municipal Act above referred to will hereafter be strictly enforced. Any person offending against the provisions of this Notification is liable to be fined Rs. 50 on conviction before a magistrate.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay Municipality, Public Health Department, Dated 1st June, 1897.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.
RESULTS OF 1895.

Net Premiums		£847,095
Profit—excluding Interest.	£104,176	
Interest on Investments	33,001	
		137,177
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	94,627	
		137,177

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
£4,202,433.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
1875	£251,516	£28,287
1885	490,012	351,657
1895	847,095	794,827

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—3, Forbes Street.

WM. D. GRAHAM,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS :—

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

THE fact that its Directors are, and must, by its Articles, be chosen from Members of the Board of Management of the Old Sun Fire and Life Offices of London, which date back from 1710, gives the Company the benefit of a wide experience and of a connection older than that of any other Insurance Office in the world, with the single exception of a London Mutual Company, which does not transact business in India.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any
Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manger and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now OPEN and will CLOSE at the Office of the Company, Mount Road, Madras, on the 30th June, 1897, but will REMAIN OPEN until the 31st July, 1897, to receive Applications from abroad.

SPENCER & CO., LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO

10,000 six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.
15,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The Cumulative Preference Shares will rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares both as to Capital and Dividend.

The Dividend on the 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares will be paid half-yearly on or after the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year, free of Income Tax.

The purchase consideration to be paid to the vendor is the sum of Rupees twenty-five lakhs (Rs. 25,00,000) of which he has agreed to accept Rs. 15,00,000 in fully paid Ordinary Shares to be allotted to himself or his nominees, and Rs. 10,00,000 in Cash.

The Articles of Association provide, that no Debentures can be issued without the consent of the Preference Shareholders in General Meeting.

Of the 10,000 six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares 4,000 are reserved, for issue to the friends, constituents and employes of the Company, and application is now invited for the balance of 6,000 of these Shares, payable as follows :—

Rupees Ten per share on application.
Rupees Fifteen per share on allotment.
Rupees Twenty-five per share on 31st August.
Rupees Twenty-five per share on 31st October.
Rupees Twenty-five per share on 31st December.

Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits made in anticipation of calls.

DIRECTORS.

EUGENE PHILLIP OAKSHOTT, Esquire, Chairman and General Managing Director. } Late Partners in the firm of Spencer & Co.
ALFRED WILLIAM DAVISON OAKES, Esquire, Managing Director in London. }
JAMES STIVEN, Esquire, Managing Director in India.
ROBERT F. GRANT, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Madras.

BANKERS.

The Bank of Madras, Madras.
The Commercial Bank of India, Limited, Madras.
The Agra Bank, Limited, London and Indian Branches.
The National Bank of India, Limited, London and Indian Branches.

SOLICITORS.

JOHN BARTLETT, Esq., 26 and 27 Bush Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
JAMES SHORT, Esq., Madras.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. LOVELOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.
ALLAN RONALDSON, Esq., Madras.

SECRETARY.

Mr. SETON McLARDY.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

Mount Road, Madras.

OFFICE IN LONDON.

26 & 27 Bush Lane, Cannon Street, London, E. C. (pro tem.)

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed to acquire as a going concern the well-known business of Messrs. SPENCER and Company of Madras, with its Branches at Bangalore and Ootacamund and its Cigar Factory at Dindigul.

The business which was established in the year 1863, is now carried on by Mr. Eugene Phillip Oakshott in buildings which have been specially erected for the purpose, and has been for some time the most retail businesses in India.

The handsome and very extensive premises in Madras have been recently so clearly built for the requirements of the business, and were opened to the public on the 2nd December, 1895. They cover an area of 4·37 acres, with a frontage of 345 feet on the Mount Road, and embrace a large show room 314 feet in length by 40 feet in width, various other show rooms of smaller dimensions, and very extensive wine, spirit and store warehouses, notably a warehouse for wines and spirits measuring 220 feet by 52 feet, as well as a Bonded warehouse.

The premises in Bangalore cover an area of 2·27 acres and are situated on the South Parade, on which they have a frontage of 161½ feet. The situation is one of the best, being on one of the largest and busiest thoroughfares of this large and thriving Military Cantonment.

The premises of the Branch at Ootacamund, which is the seat of the Madras Government for six months in the year are situated on Church Hill, covering an area of 1·24 acres, and occupy one of the most central and valuable sites in the Station.

The Cigar Factory at Dindigul is by far the largest Factory of this description in India and has been specially built to meet the requirements of the business. When it is stated, that the sales of Cigars during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1897, aggregated 17,053,000 the magnitude of the transactions in this large and steadily increasing industry, (which has made the name of Spencer and Company known not only throughout India, but also throughout the whole civilised world) will be apparent. The property covers an area of nearly 35 acres, and is conveniently situated for all purposes, both as regards the manufacture and despatch of Cigars.

The business, in all its departments and branches, has been a steadily increasing one, as is borne out by the following statement of sales during the past 10 years :—

For the year ended 30th June,			
"	"	1893	Rs. 9,61,490
"	"	1894	" 10,57,804
"	"	1895	" 11,67,74
"	"	1896	" 13,91,984
"	"	1897	" 13,45,162
"	"	1892	" 14,60,976
"	"	1893	" 15,88,116
"	"	1894	" 17,78,711
"	"	1895	" 19,40,023
"	"	1896	" 20,84,232

and the sales of the current year are expected to show a marked increase on those of last year.

These figures speak for themselves, and are the result of the unremitting attention given by the vendor and all connected with the management in meeting the requirements of their constituents.

Agreements will be entered into, between the Company and the vendor, who has largely attended to the buying in England and the Continent, and also between the Company and Messrs. A. W. D. Oakes and James Stiven, who, for 15 and 9 years respectively have been associated with the vendor, and who have taken a prominent part in the business, by which the services of these Gentlemen will be secured in their various departments. The agreements with the vendor and with Messrs. Oakes and Stiven will be for a period of seven years, and similar arrangements will also be made with heads of departments.

A considerable proportion of the Ordinary Shares will be in the hands of the vendor and of his late partners (who take the whole of their capital invested in the business in ordinary shares) and also of those who have had and will continue to have the management of the business. This is a sufficient guarantee that the business will continue to be conducted on the same lines which have rendered it successful heretofore, and it should be borne in mind, that until a dividend of 6 per cent. has been paid on the Preference Shares, no dividend can be paid on the Ordinary Shares. This will necessarily act as a stimulus to the promotion of the Company's welfare, as it will be a direct incentive to the management to make the business successful in the future, and thereby forms a substantial security for the holders of the Preference Shares. In this connection, attention may be drawn to the profits shown in the Auditor's certificate given below, from which it will be seen, that ample margin exists for payment of the dividend of 6 per cent. on the Preference Shares, since this will only absorb Rs. 60,000 of the net profits of the business.

The several premises at Madras, Bangalore, Ootacamund and Dindigul have been valued by Mr. W. N. Pogson, F.R.I.B.A., who has furnished the following Report :—

NUNGUMBAUKUM, MADRAS,
May 15th, 1897.

Messrs. SPENCER & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I beg to report that I have personally inspected your various premises at Madras, Bangalore, Ootacamund and Dindigul, with a view to valuing them. The following are the valuations :—

Madras Buildings and Land	Rs.	3,67,819
Ootacamund "	"	45,864
Bangalore "	"	39,234
Dindigul Cigar Factory and Land	"	87,032
Total value	Rs.	5,40,149

I herewith subscribe the usual Valuer's declaration of the accuracy of the award.

I remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
W. N. POGSON, F.R.I.B.A.,
Architect & Surveyor.

DECLARATION OF AWARD.

I, William Norman Pogson, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have faithfully, impartially, and honestly according to the best of my professional skill and ability, executed the duty of making the valuation hereby referred to me.

May 18th, 1897. W. N. POGSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect & Surveyor, Madras.

The Trade fixtures, furniture, fittings, machinery, plant, carts, vans, &c., are valued at Rs. 1,50,000.

The accounts of the firm have been regularly audited by the late Mr. E. S. Traill Straith and, since his death by his successor Mr. A. Ronaldson, and have further been examined by the well-known Chartered Accountants, Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, of Calcutta, whose certificate is as follows :—

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Chartered Accountants.

26, MANGOE LANE,
CALCUTTA, 28th May, 1897.

Messrs. SPENCER & Co.,
MADRAS.

DEAR SIRS,

We beg to report that we have thoroughly examined the Balance Sheet of the Firm as at the 30th June, 1896, and have scrutinised the books in order to ascertain the profits for the six years to that date. As regards the profits, we have accepted the figures of the Statements prepared by your Auditors, the late Mr. E. S. Traill Straith and his successor, Mr. A. Ronaldson, and have not checked them beyond seeing that the Statements were in accordance with the books and that they had been drawn up on correct principles.

The Balance Sheet, as at the 30th June, 1896, exhibits in our opinion a full and fair Statement of the Firm as at that date. We have scrutinised the details of the stocks and have seen that they have been worked out at cost prices. The outstandings at 30th June, 1896, have been examined by us, and we have seen that a sufficient provision has been made for bad debts. The details of the outstandings at 30th June, 1896, have not been examined by us in detail, but we are of opinion that the balance Sheet figure may be taken at its full value, ample provision having been made to meet any Bad and Doubtful Debts that may occur in realisation.

Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1896. The following is an abstract of the Balance Sheet :

ASSETS.

Property (Land and Buildings)	Rs.	1,38,217 2 0
Machinery, Plant and Fixtures	"	20,189 0 0
Stock in Trade	"	2,35,220 0 0
Sundry Debtors (Less Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts)	"	5,53,124 15 9
Cash and Deposits	"	1,16,816 10 4
		13,42,569 12 0

LIABILITIES.

Loans and Deposits	Rs.	1,65,978 14 0
Sundry creditors	"	2,68,205 1 1
		4,34,185 15 1
Capital Rs.		14,08,362 12 11

The Property (Land and Buildings) shown in the above Balance Sheet has not been revalued and has been taken at the cost as shown in the books.

Sales. The sales during the 6 years to 30th June 1896, were as follows :—

1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
13,45,162	14,60,976	15,88,116	17,78,711	19,40,023	20,84,232

Nett Profits. The Nett Profits after deducting Managing allowances and making provision for Bad Debts were as follows :—

1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
97,499	1,48,538	1,46,261	1,39,772	2,04,494	2,95,615

Averages. The above figures establish the following averages of Nett Profits.

For 6 years	Rs.	1,70,660	For 3 years Rs. 2,10,294
" 5 "	"	1,85,132	" 2 " " 2,45,556
" 4 "	"	1,91,231	" the last year " 2,95,615

We remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Chartered Accountants.

It may be here pointed out, that the values of the lands and buildings in the above certificate do not represent their actual values at the present time, but only the values at which they appear in the books of the firm, as mentioned in Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes' Report ; and that, in the sum of Rs. 1,35,217-2-0 shown in such report, there is not included the value of the land and buildings in Madras, which have not hitherto been taken into the accounts of the firm.

The financial year of the firm closes on the 30th June, 1897, but as, owing to the extension of the business, some delay occurs in arriving at the actual figures of the Stock-in-Trade and outstandings, the vendor guarantees the values of same at the amounts hereinafter specified, and undertakes to pay to the Company any sum or sums by which they may be overvalued, the Company agreeing to pay to him any surplus that may be ascertained on the accounts being finally made up. The Company takes over the business as from the 1st July, 1897, with the benefits of all contracts made and profits accruing thereon, the vendor discharging all debts due and owing by his firm on the 30th June 1897. The recovery of the out-standings taken over by the Company, with the goodwill connected therewith, the credit hitherto enjoyed by the firm, and which may reasonably be expected to be continued to the Company, will form an ample margin of working capital for the requirements of the business as has been proved by past experience.

The purchase will comprise the whole of the lands and buildings, Goodwill, Licenses, Trade-marks, Stock in Trade (value as at purchase), Plant, Machinery, Fixtures, Furniture, Fittings, Book debts and General effects as from the 1st day of July 1897, and possession will be taken on that day by the Company.

Lands and Buildings, as per Mr. Pogson's valuation (5,40,849) say	Rs.	5,0,000
Stock-in-Trade	"	9,0,000
Plant, Machinery, Fixtures, Furniture, Fittings and General effects	"	3,00,000
Book Debts	"	6,00,000
Goodwill	"	3,00,000
	Rs.	25,00,000

No promotion money has been or will be paid, nor has any of the Capital been underwritten, but the vendor reserves to himself the right of entering into arrangements with the Company for the payment of the whole or any portion of the preliminary expenses as may be agreed upon.

The following are the only contracts which are proposed to be made and which have been agreed to by the parties thereto :—

1. Between E. P. Oakshott and the Company.
2. Between the Company and E. P. Oakshott.
3. Between the Company and A. W. D. Oakes.
4. Between the Company and James Stiven.

The Current business Contracts and Agreements with the Managers of branches and other Assistants of the firm may constitute contracts within the meaning of the 35th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and applicants for shares must be deemed to have the intention of the dates and names of parties to any such contracts, and to accept the above statement as a sufficient compliance with the Act.

Applications for the Preference Shares must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company in Madras with the amount of the deposit.

The allotment will be made at the registered office of the Company as early as possible after the subscription list is closed, and in case where no allotment is made, the amount deposited on application will be returned in full. When the number of Shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be placed towards the further payments due in respect of the Shares allotted, and any excess returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Preference Shares can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors and Auditors of the Company, and at the Offices and Branches of the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the above Contracts, the Valuer's report, and Auditor's certificate can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors, and Auditors of the Company in London, Madras and Calcutta.

Madras, 1st June, 1897.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,3[illegible]
Bank of Hindostan	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,00
Bank of Madras	10,000	1000	all	10 pr. ct.	1,00
Commercial Bank of India, Ltd.	100,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	120,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	40,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	42
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	2125	all	£1-3s.	305
National Bank of India	40,000	625	£124	6pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	703	1,000	1,000	Nil	720
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	6[illegible]
Anglo-Indian	1[illegible]	...	100	Nil	7
Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	610	1,000	1,000	9	1,040
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United Mills	930	1,000	1,000	4 dvd Rs. 8.	750
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	900	500	500	1 dvd Rs. 30	980
Bombay New Mills Manufg. Co., Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	1 dvd Rs. 20	1,075 xd
Bunder Mills	500	1,000	1,000	1 dvd Rs. 50	1,075 xd
Carnac Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Century Mills	4,000	200	200	2 pr. ct.	125
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	200	...	1 dvd Rs. 12	605
Dawn Mills	8,000	1,000	1,000	1 dvd Rs. 40	1,040
Currimbhoy Mill	900	1,000	1,000	1 dvd Rs. 40	1,10[illegible]
David Mill	1,000	500	500	1 dvd Rs. 50	1,[illegible]
Ebrahim Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,[illegible]
Empress	2,100	50	50	dvd 5	6[illegible]
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	1 dvd Rs. 25	1,[illegible]
Hindustan	873	1,000	1,000	1 dvd Rs. 80	700
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough's	1,000	500	500	21	735
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,[illegible]
Hydershaw	70	1,000	1,000	40	1,[illegible]
Imperial Cotton	50	50	50	dvd Rs. 15	54
Indian Manufg. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	50	1,[illegible]
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	85[illegible]
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	705
Jaffer Sons	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	225
Jamshedmanji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 10	235
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	87[illegible]
Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd.	843	1,000	1,000	20	1,[illegible]
Khandesh	750	1,500	500	dvd Rs. 25	825
Khatau Makanji Manufg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	99[illegible]
Khatau Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	77[illegible]
Kurla	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Lancashire	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1,[illegible]
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	20	7,50
Lakmidas Khimji Manufacturing & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 90	1000
Madras United	35	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	3,500
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	4[illegible]
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzerat)	8,400	500	500	15 per ct.	...
Maneck Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	2,270
Mangon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 3	1324
Morarji Goculdas	1,030	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 75	2,230
Mysore S. & M.	4,000	25	25	dvd Rs. 15	2,0
Oriental	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
Osborne Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	525
Oudh Sugar and Industrial	4,000	100	100	10	1[illegible]
Pearl	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	310
Phœnix	1,000	1,000	625	dvd Rs. 2	395
Prince of Wales	1,000	500	500	25	710
Ravee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,250
Reay	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	960
Royal	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,[illegible]
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	1,[illegible]
Shahpore	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,[illegible]
Shamsher	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,[illegible]
Shivaji	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,[illegible]
Standard Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	25	400
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,[illegible]
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	670
Sawoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 17	610
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	500
United Mills Limited	15,0	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	525
Lukhmidas Khimchand Mill Co., Ltd.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	10[illegible]
Victoria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,[illegible]
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Wadia Mills	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

		Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75
Albert Printing	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 8
Bellard	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 11
Bhowsagger	200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 3
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Bombay Native Opinion Press Co., Ltd.	500	200	200	14
Bombay Gazette Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	200	280 dvd Rs. 25
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East India	350	1,000	1,000	75
English Press	400	...	200	dvd Rs. 8
Examiner Printing and Manufg.	150	8,500	500	25 + 80
Fort	200	500	500	dvd Rs. 50
French	300	...	500	dvd Rs. 50
Harvey and Sabnavis	450	...	500	1 dvd Rs. 40
Hingoli Press Co., Ltd.	700	100	100	1 dvd Rs. 11
Khangaum	740	450	450	Rs. 40
Mahuva Press Co., Ltd.	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.
Maharajapura Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	300	500	500	53
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 4
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 10
Munsur M.	1,000	250	all	15
New Bengal	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 60
New Indian	1,000	12	500	dvd Rs. 5
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25
Sabapathy Bellargi	500	500	75	20
Samson	200	500	500	20
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	20
Sind	400	2,000	750	60
Sorab Woolies	1,2[illegible]	250	250	Nil
Surat City Press Co., Ltd.	37	200	all	12
Volkart	...	600	600	10 dvd Rs. 65

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.
Adcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs. 10
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co.	20,000	1,000	100	...
Back Bay Reclamation	6,000	100	100	45
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12
Bombay Furniture Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75
Bombay Iron Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	dvd 7
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	5[illegible]	5[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	200	500	5 pr. ct.
Delhi and Northern India	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40
Flour Mills	1,850	200	20	dvd Rs. 12
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd.	2,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 20
Indian Guarantee Surety	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.
Ship Assn	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.
Kandy & Co.	4,000	500	172	21
Karachee Landing	500	400	300	30
Marcks & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 15
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	2 pr. ct.
Phillips & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 6
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30
Boundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	60
Thacker & Co.	1,000	500	500	60
Thacker & Co., New Issue	2,500	7	250	100 dvd Rs. 11
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co.	9,500	7	2[illegible]	100 dvd Rs. 11

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Sugaar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.
Ahmedabad				
Pranteej	4,000	100	500	...
Tha Tapti Valley	26,000	500	0	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	"	Rs. 26 10
Gold Leaf	"	26-1
Pe'in, bar Gold	"	26-5
Do. Dollars	"	25-1
Australia, bar Gold	"	25-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-5
Sovereigns	"	16 10
Do. Dragons	"	16-9
Silver 17	"	82
Do. 17[illegible]	"	82-4

THE promise of the private views has not been kept up, and purchases have chiefly been of small works and at small prices. Still, great hopes are built on the chances which a crowded London must produce. But these, too, may mislead. Curiously enough, the Americans are not great buyers of modern English pictures, and this is not merely due to the fines levied by the Custom House at New York. Their taste still is all for the French masters. They buy largely at the salons and at the studios before the shows open. Experience is rather cruel by teaching our painters that large size in canvases don't go off easily. Some of these were perhaps undertaken in the hope that the jubilee year would be an occasion for presentations to public galleries or town halls. But this kind of liberality is now deflected to the hospitals, and artis's are having a bad time of it. It is pleasant, however, to record that some painters have sold and sold well. Mr. Le Touzque has disposed of all three, getting 1,900*l.* for the "Travelling Harvesters." Mr. Reigleton has sold his "Midnight Mass" for 1,200*l.*; Mr. Blain Leighton's "Time of Peril" has brought him 600*l.*, Mr. Logsdail's "Winter Scene" in Venice 157*l.*, Mr. Reginald Farrat's war cloud of the Bronze Horses of St. Mark 63*l.*—a cheap picture, Mr. Colin Hunter's "Melancholy" (the small sea piece in the first room) 157*l.* Mr. Collier has sold his "Whist Players" for 400*l.*, and Mr. Joseph Farquharson has parted with his beautiful little snow piece in the first room.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 9-12m. 9-45a. Low water, 2-22m. 3-3a.

Banks closed.—Moharram Festival. Taboos Day.

Lecture.—On "The Death-place of Sin," by Rev. W. H. Dixon, Mission Hall, Girgaum, 6-15 p.m.

Hockey: Raugers vs. 2nd Bn. Midd. Regt., 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. vs. B. V. A.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Islam Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 10-9m., 9-46a. Low water, 3-11m., 4-3a.

P. and O. s. s. Thames, with English mails of the 29th ultimo, due to arrive, daylight.

Mr. Chatarbhooj Hiralal Dalal's lecture on "Bhagwat Gita," Arya Samaj Mandir Hall, 4-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Methley Hall and Mirzapore left the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Coromandel yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, per extra s. s. Yarra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday).

JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Mr. H. C. Setalwad is appointed a member of the Joint Schools' Committee, on the part of Government, vice Mr. Javerilal, deceased.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, this evening, at 6-15, by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. Subject: "The Cross, the Death-place of Sin."

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 3,707, the daily average being 131. The total of new patients was 494.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Nasarvanji Framji Billimoria, in English, at the Bhaskara Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Subject: "The Plague and its Causes."

HOCKEY.—There will be a hockey match between the Rangers and the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, this evening, at 5-45, sharp. The following will represent the Rangers:—Goal—G. Stockbridge; backs—F. V. Joyce and E. Rogers; half-backs—C. A. Flower, C. F. Spencer, and F. Greene; and forwards—V. C. Martin, F. Brewin, H. Maginess and G. Nixon. Reserves—F. Kerrigan and G. F. Lund.

THE MUNICIPAL VACANCY.—Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai Desai, at the instance of mutual friends, withdrawn from his candidature for the seat in the Municipal Corporation, rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. Javeriial U. Yajnik, in favour of Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, but that he will offer himself for election for the vacancy created by the sad death of another Corporator, Mr. Bomanji P. Master.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of May last, there were 17 bullocks, 12 horses, and 3 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 49 bullocks, 25 horses, and 6 dogs were admitted, and 11 bullocks 13 horses, and 1 dog were discharged from the hospital. One case among horses and seven cases among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out-patients:—10 horses, 5 bullocks, 17 dogs, 1 kine, 1 she-goat, 1 cockatoo, 1 parrot and 4 goats.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.—Dossabhoy Baljibhoy, residing on the second floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road, has reported to the police that about 7 o'clock, on Wednesday morning he left the house door open and went to Shaik Memon Street. On his return home, about midday, the lock was found wrenched off the door, and on entering the place, the complainant discovered his box forced open, and a double-case silver watch, one silver anklet, and silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 105, stolen.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the E. D. Sassoon Dye Factory, Upper Mahim, touching the death of Matabadal Nunber, a Purdasi cart-driver in the employ of the factory. About 5 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon deceased was packing out several bundles of hay from a stack in the premises to feed his bullocks, when a snake, that had been lying concealed in the stack, bit him on the abdomen, and deceased, who refused medical aid, had a native medical practitioner, but he grew worse, and died at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

IMPORTING DISEASED BEEF INTO BOMBAY.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Pathanji Mahomed Khansaheb, Assistant Inspector, Market Department, charged Bhagoo, a Hindu woman, with importing thirty-five pounds of diseased beef from Cooria to Bombay, without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. The officer said that the woman came from Cooria by a train, and alighted at the Chinchpogli station, where the inspector discovered a quantity of beef in her possession. The woman admitted the offence, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

FATAL FALL.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Chundri, aged eighteen months, daughter of a labourer, named Laximan Nana, residing at Dhobie Talao. On the 6th instant, the mother of the deceased went out to wash a pair of bars in the Bhundari Street, taking the child with her, and while there the child went on to the balcony to see a tom-tom that was being beaten in the street. Suddenly the child dropped down in the street through an opening in the railings of the balcony, fracturing her left thigh and sustaining a wound on the head. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, after her injuries were attended to, she was taken home by the parents. On Thursday last, symptoms of tetanus set in, and she died the same evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

MATRIMONIAL UNHAPPINESS AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Mr. Turner, the coroner, touching the death of Peerozbai, a Parsee woman, aged-twenty-two years, wife of Ardeshir Dadabhoy Pitter, employed in the Government Dockyard, and residing at Bandra. Surgeon-Major Bastard deposed that about eighteen months ago, but the union did not prove a happy one. She, as stated by her husband before the coroner, frequently asked him for new clothes, and he refused to provide her with them, saying that he was earning only twelve annas per day. On Friday before last, she again made the same request, telling her husband that if he did not keep her properly dressed she would resort to herself and bring disgrace on him. On Sunday following, she had a quarrel with him and left her husband's house, about 8 o'clock in the morning, and went to her parents. She returned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when asked to cook food for her and her husband, she refused to do so, and said that she had taken arsenic to destroy herself. The husband became alarmed and called for her parents, who removed her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination she was found suffering from arsenical poisoning. On the following day she had a miscarriage, and she grew worse, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased's father in his evidence stated that she committed suicide because the husband refused to provide her with clothes and because of his and his mother's ill-treatment towards her. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE WHEAT CROP.

THE Statistical Bureau have issued the final general memorandum on the wheat crop. It remarks that the second memorandum on the wheat crop issued on the 12th March described the general failure of the autumn rains and the improvement of prospects caused by the winter rains between December and March, especially in Northern India. As regards Central and Western India the situation remains substantially unaltered. In Berar and the Nizam's territory the crop has been a failure, and the information obtained from Central India is incomplete; but the Central Provinces and Bombay the estimated outturn represents about half an average crop. In the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces the late spring rains caused an extension of sowing and greatly benefited the crop both on dry and irrigated lands; while in Bengal the final estimate of the yield is somewhat better than the forecast made three months ago. The failure of the autumn rains caused an extension of irrigation in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Sind, with beneficial results; and it is noted that in portions of the North-Western Provinces wheat, being a more payiog crop, has been sown instead of gram, as the expense of irrigation seemed inevitable in the case of either crop; while in Bengal and Bombay some late sowings of wheat were made to replace rice or cotton that had already failed through the drought. In Rajputana, on the other hand, previous experience of a succession of bad wheat harvests induced some cultivators to substitute gram for wheat.

Figures are then given showing the area under cultivation as 18,062,000 acres, as compared with quinquennial average of 20,735,000 acres; and the outturn at 4,790,000 as compared with 6,925,000 tons. These figures will be modified hereafter, as the returns for certain of the Central India States have not been received.

Regarding the Punjab, it is remarked that the area sown in 1896-97 is 95 per cent less than in 1895-96, and 16·7 per cent below the average of the preceding five years, which, however, include three years of exceptionally good harvests. More than half this area consists of irrigated land, which is the highest irrigated area on record. This expansion is attributed to the improved working of the canals, although the supply from the Western Jumna Canal proved somewhat short. The area cut for fodder is 16·7 per cent more than of 1895-96, but 12·8 per cent below the average of the preceding five years. The crop is reported to be exceptionally healthy and free from all kinds of fungoid disease, the quality of the grain being excellent, especially on irrigated lands.

The Bengal reports shows a yield of 8 per cent more than last year's outturn, but 21 per cent less than the average of the three preceding years.

Reports received from the Nizam's territory 75 per cent less than the average.

The reports from N.-W. P. and the Central Provinces have already appeared in the *Pioneer*.

In the matter of prices it is observed that while the price of wheat in London has fallen since the middle of January, prices in India have everywhere ruled considerably higher than last year, owing to the short crop of 1896-97, the prevailing scarcity, the apprehension in different provinces, and, to some extent, to speculation.

PATRICK MCCARTHY, an Irishman in America, one day found a blanket belonging to the Government stores marked in large letters U.S., for United States. Paddy immediately annexed the blanket, remarking: "Yis, that's moine—U. for Patrick, S. for M'Carthy. Be me sowl, but this larnin' is a foine thing. If I had not been well educated, I would never ay known the blanket to be moine at all, at all."

FLORILINE.—"FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all particles of impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant colour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 95, Farringdon Road, London. Sealed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF AN IDIOT.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALU B.N SULBA PATEL AND THREE OTHERS.

THE four accused appealed from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in May last, found them guilty of murder and sentenced them all to death. Mr. Branson, with Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, agriculturists by profession, were charged with jointly murdering one Balu bin Manku at Kurli on the 29th March inst. It appeared from the statement of one Dhondi bin Sakhoba that about 10 o'clock on the night of the murder, the deceased Balu was taken to the house of one Rama Shindya, who lived outside the village, and there the accused No. 1 took out a bottle of liquor, and all of them drank out of it. They all started thence for the temple of Talawa. When they were at the temple, the first accused seized the deceased by the throat and threw him down. The second accused caught hold of his head and cut him in the throat with something like a blade. The first accused held the deceased's legs, which the third accused cut with an axe. The four accused afterwards lifted up the corpse and carried it on their shoulders. They went towards the house of Nana Patel, the officiating Patel, who belonged to a rival faction to theirs, and threw the body near his house. The deceased had lived off his head for the last three years. Sometimes he worked; at others he did not work; sometimes his head turned, and he wandered in the village. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the Sessions Judge sentenced all the accused to death.

Mr. Justice Parsons, *in giving his decision, said*:—I have bestowed most serious consideration upon this case on account of its unparalleled atrocity from whichever point it is viewed. There is no doubt that Balu was murdered and either she four accused have committed the murder in order to charge another person with it, or that other person is the real murderer. The motive for the murder is not clear for the deceased, and one of them said in the Sessions Court that he and another accused saw the Patel kill Balu in the yard where the body was found. The police, however, did not come on the 30th and the Circle Constable who came on the 31st did not adopt this view. They made their own enquiries and they have placed before the Court a mass of evidence which shows that the murder was committed by the four accused and two others at a place some distance from the Patel's yard, and that the body was carried there after the murder. The motive that has been made out in this evidence is that it is too good. Mr. Branson has argued that it follows the movements of the accused on the night in question so closely that it must be the conception of a spiritual being, viz., the mind of the Circle Constable who came to the village. No doubt the evidence does lie open to this objection for the accused are seen with their victim when drinking at the liquor shop, and they are seen carrying his body to the murder, and are seen when carrying his body to the Patel's yard. It may also be added that in the village there are factions, and factions always one knows have an influence upon evidence. It would, therefore, in a case like this hesitate to act on the evidence of witnesses alone however good that evidence appeared. Indeed I will assume the argument of the learned counsel for the defence that the better the evidence is the more likely it is that it has been concocted. Fortunately, however, in the present case there are two things which show to my mind conclusively on which side the truth lies, one of these is the evidence of the panchnama and the other is the place of the actual murder. I can hardly conceive it possible that a person could be obtained to give evidence of all the events of the murder such as the pardoned accomplice Dhondi gives unless the events happened and he took the part he says he did. More important than this however is the place of the murder. If the case for the accused is true that was in the yard of the Patel, then that is where the murder took place and at the time when the accused and their faction were masters of the situation that in the yard of the Patel a corpse only was found, the ground about was undisturbed and there was no sign of the application of the Patel Balu and in confirming the sentences for such a cold-blooded and atrocious murder. There is only one other matter to which I wish to allude. I find in the proceedings that certain clothes were sent for analysis to the Chemical Officer and that the Public Prosecutor declined to produce the report made by the officer with the result that it was not produced. Its non production is of no important matter in the present case, but I find that in Bai Hori and Bai Jasi in which a Public Prosecutor declines to produce evidence legally admissible in favour of the accused and the Sessions Judge does not compel its production.

Mr. Justice Ranade, *in giving his judgment, said*:—The prisoners under sentence have preferred no appeal in this case, which comes before us for the confirmation of the capital sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, concurring with the unanimous verdict of the jury. There is no dispute that Balu bin Manku was murdered on the 29th March last. The case lies in a nutshell. There is no doubt that the four prisoners, who threw the corpse into Naro Sinde's compound with a view to bring a false charge against him. The prisoners reserved their defence before the Committing Magistrate. The fourth prisoner No. 4 went so far as to directly charge Naro Patel with the offence, which, according to him, was committed by Naro Patel in his own yard where the body was found, and prisoner No. 4 further stated that he and the other three prisoners were present and saw all from a distance. It appears from the evidence of the father of the murdered person that the prisoners did inform him that Naro Patel had murdered his son, and he accordingly produced these four persons as his witnesses beforethe police. After all this, it is somewhatstrange that the prisoners who had reserved their defence for the Sessions Court urged no defence there, and further pleader declined to produce any evidence to rebut the case for the prosecution. Under these circumstances, the Judge and the jury had to make their choice between the case for the prosecution, supported by the evidence of a large number of witnesses, and the uncorroborated statement of prisoner No. 4, greatly shaken by the failure of the prisoner to adduce any evidence in its support. I am of opinion that under the circumstances the verdict of the jury was a proper verdict upon the evidence. Of course there are some difficulties in the way of accepting the evidence of some of the prosecution witnesses, but they are not of such a description as to discredit their evidence as a whole. The Chambar witness was admittedly a pardoned accomplice, and the inconsistencies noticed by the counsel for the prisoner of his inconsistent conduct and statements are easily explained. There is no similar objection to the evidence of the other witnesses. Naro Babaji, Abu, and Rama, who are obviously disinterested witnesses. There does not appear to be any ground for suspecting the impartiality of the police investigation. Naro Patel's house was searched by the police, and the Panchnama made in respect of the same. The Patel, Naro Patel himself sent the report to the police and he also held a Panchnama without delay. The prisoner's failure to produce any evidence in the Court of Sessions furnishes the best possible reason why the Police Chief Constable in the investigation conducted by him, refused to accept the stay of their so-called witnesses, and placed reliance on the evidence of the prosecuted witnesses. The results of the inquiry about the blood stained clothes should certainly have been placed before the Sessions Court by the Public Prosecutor, but this defect is not by itself sufficient to justify us in setting aside a verdict in which Judge and jury have concurred.

The court, for the above reasons, confirmed the sentences of death passed upon the four accused.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 10th June 1897:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Sehore B. U.	J. T. Lewis, passenger in board P. and O. S. S. India.
Calcu ta	Bertha White, 6 Colaba Causeway.
Mukteshwar	Mottabhoy Eduljee,
Poona	Mottabhoy Eduljee,
Nandaon G. I. P.	Nathu Jagannath Perdeshi, Khetwadi Bazar, 6th Lane.
Puri	Annat Ram Gumasta, care of Lakhim Das Benarsee.
Azamgahat	R. S. Bocker, Esq., care of Mahabeshwar copoli Lohar Chawl.

MR. BROOKS has brought another action—this time against the proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle*—for libels published in September, October, and March last. The libels contained nothing beyond those which had appeared in *Truth* and the *St. James's Gazette*, both of which papers had characterised him as a begging-letter writer and company promoter. This expression had made pleasant comments on Mr. Balfour's grant of £200 to this amiable person. The jury, as in the former actions, of which, of course, the defendant had not paid the costs, found the libels to be true in substance and in fact. Of what use, except against Mr Chaffers, one may ask, is the Lord Chancellor's Vexatious Actions Act, if such cases as this cannot be stopped *ab initio*? When an action has been brought and dismissed, there surely ought to be power to prevent the bringing of a second action, involving identical issues, except upon the terms of giving security for costs. It appears that other proceedings had been taken against the *Sun*, the *Star* and the *Clarion*, but these had been discontinued on the terms of each side's paying its own costs. These terms were declined—it is not easy to understand why—by the *Daily Chronicle*, for the proprietors can hardly expect to get anything out of Mr. Brooks, whose interesting career has surely obtained sufficient notoriety.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda, German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salts of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc., and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, by its cooling, healthy properties.

E. GALLAIS & CO., 90, Piccadilly, London, W.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As the Contonment of Drosh in Chitral is rather cramped, fresh ground is to be taken up to ensure the health and comfort of the garrison.

IN consequence of the death of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by the Justices of the Peace, there was a casual vacancy in the office, and the Municipal Commissioner had fixed yesterday as the day for the nomination of candidates Up till 5 o'clock, there was only one nomination that of Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, G. G. M. C. physician of the Bombay Native Dispensary, and Medical Superintendent of the David Sassoon Reformatory, who was proposed by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and seconded by Mr. Framroz Rustomjee Joshi. The election being uncontested, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee was declared duly elected a Councillor.

THE final memorandum of the wheat crop for the season 1896-97 appears in another column. It seems certain that the exports will again be on a reduced scale during the current year.

THE final figures for the budget results for 1896-97 are not yet ready, but so far as they go an improvement of from thirty to forty lakhs is shown, as compared with the revised estimates of last March.

A CAREFUL record of all plague cases is still being kept, the reports from local authorities being forwarded to the Government of India. The returns show that the disease is apparently dying out at the old centres of infection.

THERE is still no date fixed for the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla. Until a reply is received from the Home Government regarding the necessity for legislative action in connection with the contagious diseases question the council is not likely to assemble.

THE detachment of the Deoli Irregular Force, which was sent to Jhalrapatan, will remain there until the partition of Jhallawar has been completed and the reversionary territory handed over to the Kotah Durbar. There are however no signs of a disturbance, and the orders of the Government of India will presumably be accepted quietly.

THE latest reports furnished by the Political officers in the Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Central India Agencies relating to famine in the Native States show that the various Durbars are conscientiously doing their duty in the matter of relief. Works of public utility have been started and every effort made to mitigate the distress. In Gwalior and Rewah particularly large expenditure has been incurred in meeting the famine.

IN no part of the Himalayas does the unusual weather of this spring and summer seem to have been more pronouncedly unusual than in Kulu. A correspondent who has been a resident of the valley for many years cannot remember anything like it. Usually the period from March to the middle or end of June is rainless; but this year Kulu has had scarcely a single fine day since the 1st of January. On the 29th of May heavy monsoon-like rain set in, and on the 4th June, when an informant wrote, it was still pouring. On the 2nd June the thermometer instead of standing at 85° (normal) never rose above 52°, and snow fell on all the surrounding hills down to 9,000 feet. The continued wet was threatening to destroy the wheat and barley crops which are now ready for cutting.

THE wave of cold air that passed into the Punjab last week is said to

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding fifteen, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description, Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Spirits or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodorizer, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 oz. nkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. A. Breul's very Valuable English and Rutnagherry-made Furniture, Horses and Carriages, Garden, etc., at the 'Cloisters,' the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

AT BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, one Kathiawar Chesnut PONY, good across country, good trapper.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in our Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LIMITED. Patent Bonzaline Billiard Balls, Specially recommended during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory, and are only half the price.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who wish to start in trade or extend their existing trade.—To Let, a DESIRABLE SHOP in first class locality in Fort with Furniture and Agency of a well-established business. Apply to "R. H." care of this paper.

WANTED, immediately, two FIRST-CLASS ENGINEMEN for up-country Cotton Mills. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to No. 55A, Care of this paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. of New York, SOLD at Rs. 5-12-2 per Case of two Tins at the KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Maragon, Bombay.

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS, by a long experienced Teacher. One more vacancy for a pupil. Pupils carefully prepared for the Matric. Apply "MADAME," care of this paper.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE—BROUGHAM by Kenterton, LANDAU and OFFICE SHIGRAM, High Wheeled DOG-CART, Hall Table, etc., SORABJI NOWROJI, Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Post Office.

OATS.—A Consignment of White Sweedish OATS FOR SALE. Apply to Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co., No. 17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Re. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HOTEL OPENS for Rainy season. Excellent view of the Valley. I stayed here for six days, found things quite comfortable. E. ARTHUR DICKIN, Chaplain.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for two days. In all respect, I have been most comfortable, and the attendance has been excellent. I must not fail to mention when I first came into Bombay, and being a stranger I was directed to a Hotel in Fort, where I could not stay more than half-an-hour. I at once got a carriage and went in search of a more comfortable place, when, as luck would have it, I noticed this Hotel, where I have not had cause to complain of the least inconvenience. I am now leaving perfectly satisfied.—G. P. FRANCKE.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

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THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Rs. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and in my Newly packed in Air-tight tins, thus the Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity freedom from any adulteral or, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—A. H. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Sanghat, Bengal.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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I am prepared to furnish all my constituents with any number of the World-renowned

CHUBB'S LOCKS,

PADLOCKS AND SAFES,

at the Manufacturer's Rate I have in Stock for immediate Supply.

DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS

With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality,

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With Four Levers.

FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

Of Various Sizes.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
8 " " " 7-8 oz, post free	8 0
4 " " " 3-12 oz, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness RASULKHANJI, NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE: Re. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, whilst the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Dumra, 732 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (9th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bedford, Dr Kaka, Mr Bobonan, Mr Burton, three Misses Johannes, Mr Bankindas, and 50 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain M Saporito arrived yesterday from Genoa:—Mr Queirazza, Mrs Robba and child, Mrs L Williams, Mr Grasso Giro, Mr and Mrs C Petakoff, Mr and Mrs Cropper and child, and Mr and Mrs Vais.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's ss Gisela, 2,640 tons, Captain L Brelich, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Bombay to Trieste and Venice—Capt H J and Mrs Keany and infant, Miss Fellows and Mr R von Rotcanscher. From Bombay to Karachi—Mr H Techanner. From Karachi to Trieste and Venice—Col Wilson and family and Mr J Tate.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Dido	317	Wade	...Mauritius	15-6	F M & Co
C	Courland	745	Lenton	...	18-6	D Abdoola
E	Jonassiborger	1818	Woolich	...Karachi	15-6	Glade & Co
F	Akbar	1442	Baldwin	...	...	H C Joomlo
K	Imaum	2705	Weatherby	...Dunkirk	12-6	E Bates
Q	Golden Cross	1914	Thomas	...	...	C Munchorjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurі	Adam	...	Shepherd & Co
Sasrunji	647 Ahmed	...	Do.
Sabarmati	534 Cassum	...	Do.

VICTORIA DOCKS.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Hispania	2113	Abrey	...Marseilles	16-6	W & A G & Co
3	Gauges	1211	Creery	...Aden	18-6	P & O Co
6	Mirzap	2165	Wickendon	...China	10-6	P & O Co
8	Massgon	4397	Andrews	...China	...	P & O Co
11	Jumna	3143	Rolfe	...Genoa	12-6	A L S N Co
12	India	4960	Briscoe	...London	25-6	P & O Co
16	Arion	182	Clough	...	...	C Munchorjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	732	Russell	...Karachi	6-6	M & Co
Dwarka	799	Tico	...Karachi	12-6	M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Canara	1502	tons gross	... M M & Co

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle, continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·6s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, June 9.
	R. Rubattino s	Saporiti	Genoa, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Lorden s	Calvert	Bassein.
	Coromandel s	Seymour	London.

The steamer Gisela, Captain Brelich, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

India s, 4185, Briscoe	Ganges s, 2111, Creery
Hispania s, 2113, Abrey	Jupiter s, 2192, Vasey
Dido s, 3127, Watson	Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Imaum s, 2705, Weatherby	Boadicea sp, 1824, Briggs
Johannisberger s, 1317, Wieslot	Lancaster Castle sp, 1986, Commonence
Gisela s, 2615, Brelich	Gorsedd s, 2451, Hughes
Golden Cross s, 1914, Thomas	Arion s, 1853, Clough
Akbar s, 1442, Baldwin	Florida s, 2050, Young
Courland s, 745, Tenn	
Mazagon s, 2230, Andrews	

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Investigator, Oldham	H M S Hulk Tenasserim
R I M S Nancowry, Beauchamp	Goodridge
H M S Minto, Baugh	H M S Cossack, Reynolds
H M S Assaye, Rowland	H M S Mantala
H M S Ceylon, Channer	I G P F Margarita, Baker

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
7	Palitana s	Williams	Rangoon, June 4.
	Katoria s	Maclachlan	Rangoon, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June 7.—Steamers Madura and Vulcan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—10 cases whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lockeley Hall s—4 crates earthenware, Allymahomed Valley and Co.

Arabia s—10 cases whisky, Holliday and Co.

FROM LONDON.

India s—6 cases varnish, T F Bongaloe; 5 cases photo materials, Damodar Mahadeo Dukie and Co; 9 cases writing paper, etc., S A S Dawood; 7 cases soap and 13 cases medicine, etc., Essodaily Russooljee; 30 cases provision, etc., B F Modi; 22 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormaz Shoriar; 5 casks writing ink, B D Motiwalla and Co; 9 cases photo materials, B Sakharam, Peninsular s—4 cases chemicals, etc., Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—40 bales paper, Premjee Rutonjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rufford Hall s—25 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases perfumed spirit, B Moolchand.

Drachenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Gutenfels s—19 cases glassware, F Jaffer.

Johannesberger s—13 bales printing paper, A M Sadder.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—13 cases earthenware, Cassum Ameer.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—6 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—12 cwt ivory, Nathoo Baharmal and Co; 16 cwt ivory, 7 cwt moyeteoth, Ebram Passya and Co.

India s—2,030 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—17,460 cwt castorseed, 280 cwt mowrassee, 2,103 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 212 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell, 305 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—90 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 70 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 81 cwt gonda horns, A Moomun; 72 cwt sharikha, Rahimbhoy Fazal; 50 cwt wheat, A Allarukia and Co; 101 bales twist, Davis Sassoon and Co; 23 cwt gallnuts, M M Essabhoy; 10 cases glass beads, C M Bhesania and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—103 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 20 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—276 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Leslie, Major, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 11.

Navoy, Lt. Bo, 14th I, on leave, from Poona.

Kenny, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

McLaren, Capt, Bengal, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Naini Tal

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Caulfield, Capt, Bo, 5th B I, off furlough, to Rajkote.

Leslie, Major, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on furlough, to England.

Menzies, Capt, Bo, R Fusiliers, on leave, to England.

Navoy, Lieut, Bo, 14th B I, on leave, to England.

Kenny, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to England.

Hugues, Lt, Bengal, 1st B I, on leave, to England.

McLaren, Capt, Bengal, 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th June, 1897.

1. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 2 Subdivision, No. 2 Company:—No. 304 Gunner H. J. Hisley.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 8th May 1897 and posted to No. 4 Sub-division, No. 1 Company:—No. 547 Gunner. J. F. Robinson.

By order,

A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1897, on 1,573·3 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,17,000	2,83,000	4,000	4,14,000
Or per mile of Railway	76	169	2	247
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	23,28,194	50,73,591	1,08,161	75,10,946
Total for 21 weeks...	24,56,194	53,56,591	1,12,161	79,24,946
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,454	2,86,210	7,718	4,21,382
Per mile of Ry. do.	76	171	5	252
Total to corresponding date do.	33,24,533	61,56,469	1,40,782	96,21,884

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 7,382
Ditto to date ... " 1,66,938

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 29th May 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	700	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	12	40	1	53
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	7,142	11,986	68	19,193
Total for 21 weeks ...	7,342	12,686	78	20,115
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	330	242	...	572
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	15	...	36
Total to corresponding date do.	9,737	7,332	66	17,135

Increase for the week ... Rs. 338
Ditto to date ... " 2,979

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

IN London yesterday the quotation for Consol was 113, Paris Exchange on London was ⅛ centime higher, at 25·11½ fcs.; but French Rentes were unchanged at 103¾. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117⅛, and Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower at 66⅞ 1-8. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 27¼d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-4 cent less at 59 7-8 cents per oz., Demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·86 7-8 dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 3-8 per cent. The price of Brasiers' Copper was £64.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday showed no change in the Bank's Reserve, which remained at 50 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank of England rate still continued at 2 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, of which 300 bales were Surats; and the imports 7,000 bales. American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, as also were spot prices of all descriptions. The Manchester market closed quiet.

In New York the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands was again quoted at 7 11-16 cents per lb.; August Futures were 5 points lower at 7·18 cents, and December declined to the same extent, making the quotation 6·78 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales. The Agricultural Bureau monthly report issued yesterday stated the average condition of the crop is 11 Cotton States to be 83½ per cent., and the acreage 24,100,000.

In New York the Stock Exchange Report has had no effect in our local Cotton Market, prices there remaining unaltered. About 2,000 bales have changed hands, chiefly on account of the mills. Shippers are receiving no orders from the Continent, and it looks as if business to Europe is virtually over for the present.

WHEAT AND SEEDS remain dull.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,938 bales.
Wheat	1,530 cwts.
Linseed	1,913 "
Rapeseed	4,201 "
Poppyseed	2,248 "
Castorseed	4,021 "
Rice	23,132 "

FREIGHTS are quieter. Shippers hold back from paying the higher rates asked, and prices are hardly maintained at 10s. and 11s. for June shipment, and 9s. 6d. for July.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet this morning at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Merchants' Bills were placed, and there was a fair demand for Bank Paper, both ready and forward, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 17-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
France do.	1 94	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 103 7-16 for Money and 103 5-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, rates were maintained at this level throughout the day and closed at the same, with 96¾ quoted for Threes.

SHARES are neglected, and to-day there has been an advance of Rs. 10 each in China Mills, Empress, Khatao Makanjee, and Ripon; a decline of Rs. 75 in Sholapore, and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit; Breul's Cawnpore Press are Rs. 5 high er; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,3 97½ per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅞
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92⅛
Bar Silver	27d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £35,800,000; Decrease, £200,000; Public Deposits, £9,100,000; Decrease, £300,000; Other Deposits, £38,900,000; Increase, £200,000; Other Securities, £28,400,000; Increase, unchanged; Notes and Gold, £25,300,800; Increase, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PORTSAID, JUNE 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawar (extra) left here, this morning, for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ravenna arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Italian.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, Monday, the 14th instant.

Bhamo route to China right to Shwonsei interrupted beyond.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th June, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	8	50 p.m.	...	17
Teheran	11	2	20 p.m.	...	24
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th June, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	...	2
" Karachi	...	29	...	1
" Madras	...	23	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,570	27,000	40	30,510
Or per mile of Railway	25	192	...	217
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	76,631	4,05,439	2,291	4,84,421
Total for 21 weeks...	80,131	4,32,439	2,331	5,14,951
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,103	46,694	369	50,112
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	331	2	355
Total to corresponding date do.	82,237	6,00 033	2,093	6,84,403

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 19,572
Ditto to date ... " 1,69,441

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May, 1897, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	73,000	2,93,000	4,000	3,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	155	649	9	816
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	16,77,115	43,33,516	89,305	60,99,936
Total for 21 weeks...	17,50,115	46,26,516	93,305	64,75,936
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,53,425	3,01,723	2,733	4,03,881
Per mile of Ry. do.	229	654	6	889
Total to corresponding date do.	24,85,599

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE TSARINA.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Tsarina has given birth to another daughter.

ARRIVAL OF JUBILEE CONTINGENTS.

The Jubilee Contingents from Jamaica, New Zealand, Hongkong, Ceylon, Natal, and Sierra Leone arrived in London, yesterday, and are mostly quartered in the Chelsea Barracks, where the Duke of Connaught will review all the Colonials, to-day.

THE TURKS SETTLING DOWN IN THESSALY.

The Porte has ordered the collection of the sheep tax in Thessaly, and has appointed a Turkish Governor of Pharsala.

THE DEMANDS OF THE PORTE.

It is stated that the Porte will withdraw its claim to Thessaly, with the exception of the district to the north of the River Peneus, and will also modify the other demands made.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Lieutenant Parker, of the Second Dragoons, has won the shield at the Military Tournament for the best man at arms.

Major Mir Hashim Alikhan, of Hyderabad, who took part in the Tournament, won the fourth prize in the tent-pegging, and was loudly cheered by the spectators.

THE FORTHCOMING JUBILEE.

Lord Wolseley, with an escort of Indian Cavalry, will immediately precede the Queen's carriage in the Jubilee procession.

CHOLERA AT JEDDAH.

It is officially notified that cholera has broken out at Jeddah.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

Advices from Madagascar state that the rebels have murdered two French missionaries, thirty miles to the south of Tanarivo.

A SERIOUS SCUFFLE IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

THREE OFFICERS KILLED AND THREE SEVERELY WOUNDED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

On the 10th a party from Datta Khel, in the Tochi Valley, consisting of 2 guns, 12 sowars, and 300 infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bunny, 1st Sikhs, accompanied Mr. Gee, the Political Officer, on a visit to Sherani and Maiza.

About 2 p.m., at Maiza, the party was suddenly attacked, and eventually had to retire towards Datta Khel.

Our casualities were: Colonel Bunny, 1st Sikhs, Captain Browne, R. A.; Lieutenant Cruckshank, R. A., killed; and Lieutenant Higginson, 1st Sikhs; Lieutenant Seton-Browne, 1st Punjab Infantry; and Surgeon-Captain Cassidy, severely wounded.

Of the Native ranks 24 killed, and 25 wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, 1st Punjab Infantry, has proceeded from Miran Shah to Datta Khel to assume command.

The tribesmen who attacked Colonel Bunny's force in the Tochi Valley are said to belong to Mari Kheiam, and to be from the immediate neighbourhood of the occurrence. Practically the whole of the officers with the force being either killed or wounded is accounted for by the supposition that they were surprised when resting together, probably under a tree.

Punitive measures will be undertaken without delay.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 11.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, is transferred from Poona Division, Military Works, to the Office of Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works.

Commissariat Transport Department—The undermentioned officer is confirmed in his present appointment from the date specified:—Lieutenant Beville, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, on completion, with effect from the 27th January 1896.

Lieutenant Lash, Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the Meywar Bhil Corps in the same capacity for temporary duty.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Army Medical Staff, is directed to proceed to Poona to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, vice Surgeon-Colonel Atkins, Army Medical Staff, proceeded on leave. (Brig.-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Moore will travel on duty at public expense.)

The undermentioned officers have qualified for appointment as Acting Paymaster:—Lieutenant Brooke, 2nd Border Regiment; and Lieutenant Wake, 2nd Middlesex Regiment.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department—Lieutenants Thompson, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and De Courcy, 13th Bombay Infantry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Marine Department.—Commander Finney is appointed *sub. pro-tem* Port Officer of Karachi, vice Commander Shopland, retired. Engineer Mackay is granted four months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

Military Department—Colonels Waterhouse, Hancock, Hay, Fegan, Byng, and Tregear are admitted to Colonels' Allowance; the first two from the 10th instant, and the others from the 11th.

Public Works Department—Executive Engineer Baxter is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway. Major Constable, R.E., officiates as Manager, East Coast Railway, vice Mr. Brereton, granted twelve months' furlough.

Military Department—Sub-Conductors Cavanagh and Bazier, Bombay Establishment, are promoted to be Conductors.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion:—Second-Lieutenant Shuttleworth, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—20th Hussars—Captain Withan, for six months, on medical certificate, out of India; Second Lieutenant Hessey, from 25th June to 27th September, 1897, on private affairs, out of India.

Staff Corps—Captain Fordyce, Wing Commander, Bombay Light Infantry, one year and 250 days, on private affairs, out of India.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers—Lieutenant Peart, from 20th May to 19th July 1897, on medical certificate, to Pachmarri.

The leave out of India granted to Surgeon-Colonel Atkins, Army Medical Staff, and Captain Prince Francis of Teck, 1st Dragoons, by Bombay Command Orders Nos. 255 and 276, of 1897, is under article 704, Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I.

The current *Gazette of India* contains detailed provisions of the law for the Municipal management of the civil and military station of Bangalore, which comes into force at once.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

CELEBRATIONS AT POONA.

Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Padumjee, President, City Municipality, convened a meeting at the Municipal Technical School, this evening, to discuss what steps should be taken for the forthcoming Diamond Jubilee.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee presided, and in explaining the object of the meeting to those present, alluded to the distress from which the city of Poona had lately emerged.

Some suggested to illuminate the city, and have fire-works, but the chairman did not consider the present time a fitting one for a great demonstration, and suggested the distribution of food to the poor, and if the funds permitted, to light up the principal streets and houses.

A Committee was then formed, and a subscription list opened, nearly Rs. 800 being subscribed on the spot.

It was also decided to present an address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in a casket.

THE FAMINE.

PRICES RISING IN MOST DISTRICTS.

TOTAL RELIEF OVER FOUR MILLIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Last week's Famine reports show that prices have risen sharply in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and slightly elsewhere in the Madras Presidency.

In Bombay the prices continue to fluctuate.

Prices have risen again in several important markets in the Punjab, including Delhi and Rawalpindi, and have slightly fallen or remained stationary elsewhere in that province.

In Burma the price of rice has risen largely in Thayrawaddy, considerably in Pegu, Toongwa, Bassein, Amherst, Tavoy, and Tounguoo.

Nowhere is any appreciable fall reported.

The total numbers under relief throughout India and Burma have now reached four millions and two hundred and forty thousand.

THE COMING MONSOON.

At about 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, Bombay was again visited by a heavy storm from the south-east which quickly flooded the streets and open spaces. There was only a little thunder. One or two small showers fell during the day.

AHMEDNAGAR.

A correspondent wires:—It has been very warm and sultry here since last week. Great scarcity of water is felt in the city. Good rain in heavy showers with lightning and thunder fell this evening at 6 o'clock. The weather is now pleasant.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

Friday: Pressure has given way locally in Ceylon and is in moderate defect, has increased in the Konkan, Kathiawar, and Sind coasts, and is in large excess, by amounts slightly exceeding a-sixth of an inch. Pressure has given way rapidly in the Punjab, and briskly in the Gangetic Plain and Bengal. A shallow depression in which pressure is in slight defect lies over East Punjab and the Gangetic Doab. The gradients are very steep in Western and Central India and North Deccan, and very strong westerly winds prevail over these areas to-day. Numerous thunderstorms and dustatorms have occurred in Southern India, Deccan, and the Central Provinces. The dustatorms at Nagpur are reported to have caused considerable damage. Bijapur reports two inches, and Goa, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Salem, and Madras each one inch. Local showers are also reported from Burma. Lashio and Akyab have had three inches, and Myetmyo one inch. Practically no rain has fallen in Malabar. Temperature has fallen considerably in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, and Bombay, and has increased very slightly in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 118, were recorded at Jacobabad and six stations in the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces, which are now the hottest districts. The weather is unsettled over a greater part of the country, and a series of thunderstorms are again probable.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	1 30	2 01	1 99	2 48
Friday, June 11th	1 60	1 05	2 02	0 02
Total ...	2 90	3 06	4 02	2 50
Total fall to June 11th, 1896.	6 97	5 52	6 01	5 51
Total fall to June 11th, 1895.	0 30	0 12	0 05	0 23

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. but at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.

AT MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	2	45
Thursday, June 10	0	32
Total ...	2	77

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

This annual Mahomedan festival, which commenced on the 2nd instant, with the visibility of the new moon, will terminate this evening, after taboots have been duly immersed at Coolie Bunder. The religious fervour was at its height last night, when the mourafal rites were performed at both the Emambaras. At midnight all the taboots were taken in procession through different Mahomedan localities, under police escort, and everything passed off peaceably. The number of taboots constructed for the celebration of the festival this year shows a decrease, while there is an increase in the number of punjahs. Up to yesterday afternoon licenses for the construction of 132 taboots and 691 punjahs were granted by Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, each license being held responsible for any breach of the peace that might occur in connection with the holding. Licenses for 132 taboots and 691 punjahs in all were issued, being sixteen taboots less and sixteen punjahs more than last year. The following are the numbers of licenses issued in each division:—

A Division (Colaba, Esplanade, the Fort, the Crawford Markets, and Bori Bunder), three taboots and sixteen punjahs; B Division, (Sydhowna, Cumbarry, Chuckla, Khaduck, and Mandvie, forty taboots and 174 punjahs; C Division (Dhobie Talao, Thakordwar, Fanaswady, Sonapore, Kalbadevie, Lohar Chawl, Bhuleshwar, and Umarkhadi, thirty-seven, and 149 punjahs; D Division, which extends from Girgaum to Mahaluxmi, embracing Kandawady, Khetwady, Chowpathy, Tardeo, and Matabar Hill, eight taboots and thirty-four punjahs; E Division (Sat matipoora, Byculla, Grant Road, Mazagon, and Tarwady), twenty-nine taboots and 257 punjahs; F Division, which takes in Parel, Chinchpoogly, Sewree, and Dadur, nine taboots and fifteen punjahs; and the G Division (Mahim, Sion, Matoonga, and Worlee), six taboots and forty-six punjahs. The taboots in the Mahim district will be conveyed to the Lady Jamsetji Road, for immersion in the sea, while those of the Sion, at Madanpora, will go to Mahaluxmi creek. All the other taboots and punjahs from the general division will be gathered together at the J. J. Hospital, and then will be marched, at 4 o'clock precisely on to-day, by the usual route through Bhendy Bazaar, Kalbadevie, and along the Esplanade Cross roads, across the Carnac Road Railway overbridge, to the sea-shore at Coolie Bunder, where they will be finally immersed in the sea. The European police officers in charge of the several sections will accompany the procession on horseback from their respective districts. During the time the procession is on its way, the tramcars will cease running through Bhendy Bazaar, Kalbadevie, and Carnac Roads, and through communication from Fort, to Byculla will be suspended until the procession arrives at the Esplanade Cross Road. All the liquor shops and shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs have been closed since Thursday last, and will remain so until the conclusion of the Mohurrum this evening, with the exception of a few refreshment rooms and hotels in the Fort, which have been allowed to remain open, but with strict orders that no liquor should be sold to natives until the conclusion of the Mohurrum.

THE FAMINE.

According to advices received by the Mail, a further consignment of 7 bales clothing intended for the benefit of the poor women affected by the prevailing distress in India, will shortly be received from the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. This clothing, as also the previous gift of 3 bales, is intended for the exclusive use of the distressed people in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO 8TH JUNE (GENERAL FUND):—

Subscriptions in India		Rs.	6,92,190 13 0
do.	Great Britain	,,	1,13,85,624 9 2
do.	Canada	,,	5,90,935 4 2
do.	China	,,	1,38,254 3 11
do.	Straits Settlements	,,	66,830 0 6
do.	Australia	,,	1,10,128 2 1
do.	Japan	,,	47,186 5 8
do.	Germany	,,	295 0 0
do.	Italy	,,	190 0 0
do.	Sweden	,,	3,469 11 9
do.	Ceylon	,,	7,083 5 2
do.	Demerara	,,	364 12 0
do.	Palestine	,,	610 13 3
do.	Gibraltar	,,	18,745 0 4
do.	Natal	,,	24,666 0 0
do.	Siam	,,	5,973 9 11
do.	U S America	,,	19,275 2 2
do.	Trinidad	,,	5,325 3 10
do.	Russia	,,	64,970 9 10
do.	Mauritius	,,	13,601 0 0
do.	Sweden, Denmark, Finland joint	,,	197 6 0
do.	Tasmania	,,	6,431 2 9
do.	New Zealand	,,	3,541 8 3
do.	Arabia	,,	200 0 0
			1,31,45,382 0 11

SPECIAL FUNDS SUBSCRIBED IN INDIA.

Bengal.				
Amount received by Central Committee	Rs.	68,333	5 6	
do Provincial do	,,	2,55,800	3 10	
				3,24,093 9 4
Panjab.				
do Central do	,,	12,831	0 0	
do Provincial do	,,	2,22,525	5 7	
				2,35,356 5 7
Central Provinces.				
do Central do	,,	748	0 0	
do Provincial do	,,	40,390	11 2	
				41,141 11 3
N.-W. Provinces.				
do Central do	,,	2,006	2 3	
do Provincial do	,,	4,17,338	1 0	
				4,20,165 3 1
Bombay.				
do Central do	,,	500	0 0	
do Provincial do	,,	2,32,254	0 0	
				2,32,754 0 0
Madras.				
do Central do	,,	210	0 0	
do Provincial do	,,	1,14,115	9 0	
				1,14,325 9 0
Berar.				
do Provincial do	,,	51,695	7 6	
				51,695 7 6
Central India.				
do Central do	,,	50	0 0	
do Provincial do	,,	18,531	12 3	
				18,581 12 3
Burma.				
do Provincial do	,,	13,139	0 0	
				13,139 0 0
Grand Total Rs.				1,45,86,820 13 11

LOVELOCK & LEWIS,
For W. Metcalfe,
Treasurers; I. F. C. H. F.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

Do you know any of the sleepy little ports of which there are so many round our coast? They have always been sleepy little ports. Some of them pretend to a history of former splendour, but they were never really greater than they are at present though, perhaps, they were of greater relative importance. Some history they have; once or twice, for instance, they have been sacked by the French, who had a way of landing and harrying and scuttling off. Sometimes these ports lie up a creek; Southampton was that kind of port at first, until it grew. I like best those that do lie up a creek, or a navigable bit of river. There is Lulworth with its natural circle of rock; there is Bridport, with its wooden walls and jetties. Watchet has an artificial port; so has Lyme Regis. Brixham has its square harbour, which may, perhaps, be natural; but the most delightful of all, I think, is Lymington. There we have everything: the tidal creek: the little river; the quay; the steamer waiting to go across to the Isle of Wight; the collier discharging her cargo; the yachts lying in the stream; the half dozen boats waiting to be hired; the ferryman rowing backwards and forwards; the spars of the collier standing out against the trees and rising ground behind; and in the little town one corner devoted to a recognition of the fact that this is a port; the loosely-flagged court; the old two-storied houses with the red-tiled roofs; the ancient public houses with the red curtains in the window—the sight of the red curtain has always been dear to the mariner's eye—the *Mars*; the *Dolphin*; the *Yacht*; the little shops, furnished with half a dozen buns and a pennyworth of gingerbread, boastfully announcing that the "Shipping"—splendid word "Shipping"—is supplied at their establishment. Really! The Shipping Supplied! Is it the folk's-le of the Isle of Wight steamer? Outside this court, higher up the town, the port is not recognised; here we become an inland market town; we hang up bills about markets and auctions and fat oxen; young ladies ride about on bicycles; and there is no trace or vestige of a sailor to be seen.

About four miles from Lymington, and three from Brockenhurst, right in the heart of the Forest—it is really a part of the New Forest; but it is enclosed—stands all by itself, without a house within sight, completely isolated, ghostly in its silence and solitude, the ancient church of Boldre, the low ivy-clad tower of which is so curiously placed at the east end of the south aisle. Of the church; the churchyard; the setting of both in the midst of the Forest is singularly beautiful. Peaceful such a spot must always be; the trees surround it on all sides; the dark yew; the venerable oaks of the Forest; the maple; the beech; it is also thickly studded with monuments and tombs; the area has recently been enlarged; it is a favourite place of burial, no doubt for the peace and beauty and solitude of the place. The church was fortunately open when I visited it, for the use of some workmen; otherwise it is never open except on Sundays; the people say that it is one of three which the Conqueror spared when he made the New Forest. Here is buried William Gilpin, who was rector here for thirty years, and wrote here his "Forest Scenes;" and to this church belongs a literary association not without interest to some of us; for here was married Southey to Caroline Bowles—a marriage full of pathos, for Caroline Bowles became his second wife in order to become his nurse. It was a day of sunshine, with a warm south-west wind, not a bleak nor'easter. On the way the road was full of fragrance; the woods at this season yield perfumes faint and sweet in the unaccustomed sunshine; the pines are charged with sweet fragrance; from the yellow gorse are wafted waves of faint, soft incense. There were few birds in the Forest, but the lark sang overhead, and there were calls and cries and whistlings and warblings and whistling of love from the coppice and the underwood on either side. I suppose nocreature can be really so happy as a bird seems to be. Indeed, he is always looking out for enimies—stoats, weasels, hawks, kites—yet he looks as if he was not troubled with a single care. It was, in a word, a notable walk; a morning to be remembered; a morning of perfect delight, were it not for the intrusive memory of many walks like unto this, even in this same Forest, with companions now silent.

The pilgrim who hath eyes in his head can find other things in a country churchyard beside emotions of rest and peace; he may find illustrations of past manners. For instance, in another churchyard, which I have also just visited, not this of Boldre, I found a great ugly tomb; it is about 18 feet long and about 8 feet broad. It has two sets of monuments belonging to two branches of the same family. I learn from that tomb that they were "gentleman"—this was the first step of nobility; the second was that of "esquire;" the difference between a "gentleman" and an "esquire" was, early in the last century, almost as marked as the difference between Baronet and Baron at the present day. Here is buried a certain "Master," unknown, who had two sons, at least. One of them entered the army and became all general; his son, born in 1720, entered the navy and died a lieutenant in 1777, leaving a son who also entered the navy and died in 1805, also a lieutenant. In the other branch the son remained to till the paternal acres; he had two sons, of whom one succeeded to the estate and the other entered the navy, and, like his cousins, died—1824—a lieutenant at the age of 70; his brother died in 1830, his son having died in 1807, aged twenty-one years.

One of these lieutenants is called "gentleman"; another is called "esquire"; the variation shows that the difference between the two titles was becoming forgotten. The young man who died at twenty-one is called "Mr." which reminds one of the Scotch "Master," as if he could not be called either "gentleman" or "esquire" in his father's life. In the navy, as in the army, to hold the King's commission was to be created a gentleman if one was not born to that distinction. But why did all three of these gallant officers stop at lieutenant? The question shows profound ignorance of the Royal Navy as it was Why, many an honest fellow never got higher than midshipman; there were midshipmen with bald heads; to be a lieutenant was to have done very well in the Service; the posts of captain, post-captain, and admiral were reserved, as a rule, for young men of good family, or with good interest. I take it that the three brave fellows lying under this huge weight of stone had interest enough and merit enough to lift them up to the post and dignity of First Lieutenant, but not above and beyond it.

We wax very indignant when we speak of those times when, without family interest or connection, a man could never got a command either by land or by sea; it has become a kind of duty to be indignant. Some of us attribute whatever misfortunes befel our armies or fleets in the last century to the fact that they were commanded by men chosen—as we put it—on account of their family. Well, but consider. Here are two boys, A and B. A is well born; he has been at a public school, where he has met in the playing fields boys of all kinds, at home he is accustomed to command; he observes his father occupying a position of authority; from the first the boy is taught that it is his birthright to take a front place in the world; to lead. Authority, therefore, become natural to him. B, on the other hand, has not enjoyed the advantage of being accustomed to lead or to command; he has not been brought up to think that his place is in the front; he has seen his father and his cousins serving in the rank and file. With equal abilities, which of the two is the more likely to succeed in a command? You think, however, that we must not suppose their abilities to be equal. You have some kind of prejudice that a youth of good family must be a fool. Pray, why? Why should not the son of an earl have as good abilities as the son of a draper? In fact, the system did work very well, as a rule. Sometimes we got inefficient men. But, we twice the men of India, America, and the Peninsula. Consider such men as Marlborough, Peterborough, Clive, Abercrombie, Wellington, Wolfe—all aristocrats through and through. Could we have improved upon them by competitive examination, or by promotion by seniority? I think not. The real objection to the "good family" method is that it is not fair on the others. In some way or other every conceivable branch of intellectual achievement ought to be open to the young man who can prove ability enough to follow it. Many steps have been taken in this direction during the last half century; others remain to be taken. As, however, it will always be impossible for the able young man of the lower strata to prove his genius for commanding a fleet or an army, or for leading at the Bar, or for swaying the destinies of his country, a certain amount of "good family" influence must always remain, especially with that kind of "good family" which is able to command the best education, and to maintain the sons in comfort while they await their time and their turn.

For "good" family we have substituted the family in easy circumstances. There were formerly no such families, except in London, and there the wealthy merchants were all of gentle birth. The middle class people, easy in their circumstances, highly educated, well mannered, simply did not exist. There were the gentry, a class to themselves; the burgesses; the craftsmen; the hinds; and the "service." The gentry took the lead; there was nobody else to take the lead; they continued to take the lead; to fill all the posts; to take all the commands; to carry off all the national distinctions, until quite recently. It is all changed; but for my own part I cannot believe that the "Competition Wallah" is likely to prove of greater administrative ability, even though he is good at the Differential Calculus, than his predecessor, who got his place because his mother was second cousin to a Lord of the Treasury and grand daughter of an Earl. In other words, it is time that someone should point out the unfounded nature of the prejudice which supposes that, because a man is born to a coronet, he therefore belongs to an effete stock. The stock did seem somewhat obstinate, if not decayed, during the sixty years of struggle for the Reform Act of 1832. But they were fighting for the maintenance of their own power, and the maintenance of power is almost as strong as the maintenance of income in ruling the ways of men.

Return to Lymington. There is a Fair here today. In accordance with ancient tradition, it is held in the High-street. The decadence of the Country Fair is a thing to make angels weep—in some respects, perhaps, it would draw tears from the opposite camp. Soon there will be none left who can remember the glories of the old Fair; Richardson and his Theatre; the rows of shows, each more wonderful than its neighbour; the Bearded Lady; the Learned Pig; the Conjuror and Fortune Teller; the Dwarf; the Giant; the Mermaid; the Menagerie; the Circus; the long row of booths; the Caravans; the Gypsies; the show people; the gymnasts; the clowns; the drums, Pandean pipes, trumpets, cymbals; noise and tumult of the whole thing all day long. At night—but I cannot remember the scene at night, because I was not allowed to go out at that hour. Perhaps it was as well. As for this fair, it consisted of just half a dozen little booths; one was toys, one for whelks, one for sweetmeats, three for cakes and bread, and that was all. No band, no shows—not a single show of any kind—no circus, no drama, no drums, no trumpets, no noise. Stay; there was a band. Oh! Memory of Portsdown Fair! Oh! Gentle Recollections of Greenwich! There was a band. It was a Salvation Army band; and they played—think of the wonderful congruity of the sentiment!—they played "Adeste Fideles!" Oh! they are a great people; there was an audacity which perhaps they did not understand in playing "Adeste Fideles" to the rustics who walked up and down the line of booths regailing themselves with whelks and toffee and gingerbread all together.

I have before me a letter from a lady at the Cape. She says that she thinks it only fair to speak of her own experiences as a governess there. Readers will remember that I published extracts from another lady speaking of her experiences in the same place and in the same occupation. It is not only fair of the second lady, but it is loyal in her to give her own experience. These are quite the opposite of the former writer's. We can very well accept both statements as perfectly correct. This lady says that she has been treated as an "honoured guest" in three different families; made to feel entirely as one of the family; and that she would be sorry to exchange the Cape for England. Very good; and, as I said before, it is loyal and generous of her to say this. The only exception I have to make to her letter is that she begs the whole question in saying "In Cape Colony things are very different; we governesses are treated as honoured guests," because she has been so treated, are all so treated? The former writer did not, if I remember rightly, generalise quite so rashly; she spoke only of her own treatment. It com s simply to this: that a Society which sends out ladies as governesses to any part of the world is bound to have agents and offices in that part of the world, which will take care that ladies are only sent where they are treated as ladies. This duty is the more strongly enforced by the fact that there are houses—and plenty, no doubt—at the Cape where ladies are well and worthily treated, while there are others—let us hope only a few—where the reverse is the case. I am not going to believe, without stronger evidence than that of this letter, that there are no such houses as that described some weeks ago; nor, on the evidence of that former letter, need we believe that there are no such houses as that described by the second writer.

On one part of Hampstead Heath—the north-western corner—may be seen now in full blossom a little patch—two little patches—of *Planta Genista*—the Plantagenet—the plant which Geoffrey, founder of the race, took to adorn his helmet and made his crest. Unless it was more common in his country than it is in this, his followers must have been either very scanty in number or they must have sported artificial flowers. It is a pretty thing to look at, quite small, being no more than a few inches above the ground, a kind of broom with a small, dainty little flower. These ancients had a fine choice of flowers when crests were only just beginning. Close to the *Planta Genista* there is now flourishing on the Heath a kind of dwarf willow also in flower, very wild to look at. And the crabapples are in full blossom; and the hawthorn is beginning, and there are bits and spots on the old Heath as beautiful as any in the New Forest.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE AHMEDABAD LADIES' ADDRESS.

A large and influential meeting of the women of Ahmedabad was held in the Bholanath Sarabhai Literary Institute for Women, on the 9th inst., to adopt an address on behalf of the Ladies' Club and other women of Ahmedabad to Her Imperial Majesty on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted entirely by women. Mrs. Manibhai Premabhai, the wife of the Nagarsheth, presided. She remarked that the women ought to be particularly joyful on such an occasion, because it is the reign of one of their sex that is so glorious and so happy. Miss Motibai Kapadia read the address, and Mrs. Gujerati translation of which was read by Mrs. Satyawati Lallubhai Samaldas. Mrs. Lalshankar proposed to adopt the address, and Mrs. L. M. Wadia seconded, and Mrs. Manilal, the daughter of the late Sardar Bholanath Sarabhai, supported the proposition, which was carried by acclamation. Several ladies expressed a desire to commemorate this event by doing something substantial to promote the cause of female education. The following is a copy of the address:—

May it please your Imperial Majesty,—We, the members of the Gujarat Ladies' Club and other women of the City of Ahmedabad, beg most respectfully, on behalf of the women of this Province, to lay at the foot of the Throne our earnest and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of your Majesty's most glorious and benign rule.

Your Majesty's reign has been one of unparalleled happiness, prosperity, and progress. To the women of India it has been unbounded good. The establishment of institutions for the education and enlightenment of women all over the country begun in your Majesty's reign has, to a great extent, tended to ameliorate our condition.

The Age of Consent Act passed a few years ago has placed us under a deep and abiding debt of gratitude to your Majesty by raising the period of conjugal age for girls, thereby the permanent and physical undermining of the health and constitution of our young girls is avoided, to the great relief and future well-being of our race.

Our Oriental reserve disabled us from resorting to the hospitals manned and managed by males. We were thus practically devoid of medical help and treatment when we most needed it. Your Majesty's reign has in this matter conferred a lasting boon on the women of India by establishing hospitals under lady-doctors for the sole use and benefit of females.

With the best and the widest of our sex embodied in the person of your Gracious Majesty at the helm of the Great Empire, we cannot but feel proud for the great advancement made in raising the status of women, and particularly that of the women of this country, for whom your Majesty has always evinced a deep and loving concern.

In return for all these and countless other blessings of your Majesty's benign and beneficent reign, we most heartily and devoutly pray that the Almighty will, by His grace, long continue to shower His choicest blessings on your Gracious Majesty, whose affection and solicitude is so deeply felt and appreciated by the women of this country. With the most heartfelt devotion, we subscribe ourselves.—Your Most Gracious Majesty's most loyal and humble subjects.

The Gujarat Ladies' Club, Ahmedabad, June 1897.

INDORE.

Our correspondent sends a revised programme of the Diamond Jubilee at Indore, the capital of his Highness Maharaja Holkar:—The 21st and the 22nd June will be observed as holidays throughout the State. An Imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired at sunrise on the 22nd June. A congratulatory telegram will be sent to Her Majesty by His Highness on the 22nd June. A Durbar of all officers of the State will be held by His Highness on the 22nd June, when dresses will be given on the 22nd idem to the Sirdars and military officers of the State and to the Army. Illuminations will be held at Lal Baugh on the evening of the 22nd. A statue of Her Majesty will be erected in the Palace Quadrangle to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of her benificent reign. A banquet will be given at Barwaha to the British officers on a convenient day, that is, when the weather gets cooler.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER PILGRIM VESSEL.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Naseri, Captain D. Miller, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, brought 517 pilgrims from Jeddah, which port she left on the 27th May. Soon after her arrival in port she was boarded by Surgeon-Majors F. F. MacCartie and J. Crimmin, V. C., who examined the pilgrims, but no sickness of any kind was discovered. Superintendent Ingram, of the Back Bunder, and Inspector Holdway went on board yesterday morning, and made out a list of pilgrims according to their respective destinations to despatch them to their native places without entering the town. All the Bombay pilgrims were landed at the Ballard Pier. The up-country pilgrims were subsequently landed and despatched to their destinations by trains in charge of the police. Superintendent J. Crummey was at the Ballard Pier early, to make the necessary arrangements for their landing. About seventy-eight pilgrims are residents of Bengal, and they will be transhipped to the s. s. Pekin, which will probably sail on Tuesday next for Calcutta, with over five hundred pilgrims on board.

The programme of the Madras Survey operations for 1897-98 includes the introduction of Survey and Settlement into thirty villages of the Agency Tracts. This measure is expected to result in an increase of revenue to Government, besides relieving the ryots from the exactions of the renters. A rough form of ryotwari Settlement introduced into eight of these villages has proved successful. The cost of the proposed survey exclusive of stones and labour, has been estimated at Rs. 1,250, or Rs. 50 per square mile.

REVIEWS.

The Master-Beggars, by L. Cope-Cornford (Macmillan & Co., London and Bombay). This is a story of the wild doings of the band that swept over Belgium in the sixteenth century, driven to desperation by the cruelties of the Duke of Alva. Many of those who resented his treatment, and yet dreaded his power, formed themselves into the army of Master-Beggars, who became in their turn a terror to the inhabitants of the Low Countries. Their leader, the Wild-Cat, round whom had gathered nobles, sons of nobles, broken gentlemen, and others, for the love of the free, wild life and the plunder and booty it often brought, was a splendid adventurer, who feared nothing and no man and exercised a subtle influence over his followers. It was the exciting time of the struggle between Spain and the Prince of Orange. The Master-Beggars threw themselves heart and soul on the side of the latter, but did their fighting and campaigning strictly after their own fashion, acknowledging as their Captain only the Wild-Cat, and yielding him unquestioning obedience. The interest of the story centres round the carrying off of a beautiful and rich young girl, the niece of the Bishop of Liege and Ward of the Count de la Marck, whom the Duke of Alva wished to marry, for the sake of her wealth, to a kinsman of his own. The Count de La Marck, in order not to vex the Bishop, who did not like the proposed marriage, arranged that the Wild-Cat should carry her off, and share with him the ransom that the Bishop would assuredly pay to rescue his niece. The plan succeeded, as far as the abduction was concerned, and then followed fight after fight and flights innumerable, for the Duke of Alva and the Prince of Orange had raised the country, and strong castles were stormed, taken and re'aken, and the heroine was hurried to and fro in the marches of the ruthless Master-Beggars in a relentless manner. The interest and excitement of the story is well kept up. It is a tale of the old times in the Low Countries, and mirrors the days when daring deeds were wrought and heroes were to be found on every side. Their spirits rise again in these pages and people the well-known plains of that rich and fertile country that now lies peaceful and prosperous by the shores of the sea from which it has been reclaimed.

Captain Kid's Millions, by Alan Oscar (Messrs. Macmillan and Co., London and Bombay). We are at once informed that we must not consider this a mere story for boys, it is a true history of one of the mysteries of the world and a reliable record of the famous Captain Kid, who has been killed by more than one author already. The later papers on which the present writer depends for his tale led to an expedition to the rock of Trinidad, in the South Atlantic, in search of the treasures supposed to be hidde there by the Captain. The expedition brought back nothing, and the story tells us why Captain Kid was a man of his time in the fullest sense of the term. Though he could not trace his origin, he found himself well provided for, and educated at Christ's Hospital, where he was prepared for a career by the study of navigation. At twenty-five he had made voyages, one to Bombay, and had amassed riches and honours, inasmuch as he received his Majesty's commission as Commander of the Adventure galley. This was an admirable beginning, but the young man must fall in love, and being a headstrong person, he must also be jealous and imagine more troubles than really lay in his path. The consequence was that space with love for his mistress grew hate of his rival, and as far as influencing his life hate gained the upper hand, and he became that most deadly of all human beings, a pirate captain, driven thereto by the one wild desire of capturing his rival and his rival's ship. Meanwhile he had met an old, old man who recognised in him his captain of sixty years before and believing that he was the real owner of papers left him by his former captain, Kid, in a half-dazed way, accepted the ownership of these papers. They pointed to the concealment in a certain not-too-well-indicated spot of enormous treasure, and in the search for this treasure and the pursuit of his ungodly pirate profession Captain Kid lived many years of a wild life. Cicely Glanvil, the ship-builder's daughter, a very dainty, whole-hearted maiden, shines like a star across this sea story from time to time and relieves the lurid light that gleams from under the Captain's black pirate-flag. Waiting for him to leave his savage, murderous life and return to peace and happiness and Cecily Glanvil, but the demons of hate and revenge and cupidity had too strong a hold, and he felt he must battle on, and was driven from one desperate deed to another until it was too late. The horrible reality of it all holds us, and we wonder how the ocean in the centuries gone by so often exercised a ruinous influence on the character of men who went down to the sea in ships. The account of the expedition in search of Captain Kid's hidden treasure in 1896 is rather a parody on the older story, changing time and persons, but the finding of the treasure and the search bring as little happiness and almost as much crime in the nineteenth century as in the sixteenth.

The Studio for May (5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London). "The Work of Mr. Byam Shaw" is given the first place this month, with a generous dozen of illustrations from his paintings, of which we confess the portrait of the artist's mother pleases us best. His pictures belong largely to the Pre-Raphaelite order, though he does not stud

be remembered that ... ports of Lower Damaun ... rau to the King of Portugal ... should be taken to mitigate the rigour of the British cordon, which had done much harm. The Governor of Damaun, too, made several representations to the higher authorities in the same subject. The Portuguese Government thereupon laid their grievances before the British Home Government, with the effect that the Home authorities in their turn called upon the Supreme Government of India to render justice. The Supreme Government asked explanations from the Bombay Government which has been, it seems, rendered by the chief plague authority, to this effect, "While you close your doors, how can you ask your neighbour to keep his open?" meaning thereby that if the Portuguese Government should desire to have the British quarantine removed, they must first restore connection between Lower and Upper Damaun, which has been cut off for upwards of ten weeks.

SPENCER AND CO., LD.

As will be seen from the prospectus which we publish in our advertisement columns, the business of Messrs. Spencer and Co., the celebrated cigar manufacturers, is to be converted into a limited liability concern. A company is being formed to acquire as a going concern the well-known business of Messrs. Spencer and Company of Madras, with its Branches at Bangalore and Coimbatore and its Cigar Factory at Dindigul. The business, which was established in the year 1834, is now carried on by Mr. Eugene Philip Oaksmith in buildings which have been specially erected and has become one of the largest retail businesses in India. The handsome and very extensive premises in Madras have been recently specially built for the requirements of the business, and were opened to the public on the 2nd December, 1896. They cover an area of 4.37 acres, with a frontage of 350 feet on the Mount Road, and embrace a large show room 334 feet in length by 40 feet in width, various other show rooms of smaller dimensions, and very extensive wine, spirits and store warehouses, (notably a warehouse for wines and spirits measuring 625 feet by 35 feet), as well as a Bonded warehouse. The premises in Bangalore cover an area of 7 acres, and are situated on the South Parade, on which they have a frontage of 142½ feet. The situation is one of the best, being one of the largest and busiest thoroughfares of this large and thriving Military Cantonment. The premises of the Branch in Ootacamund, which is the seat of the Madras Government for six months in the year, are situated on Church Hill, covering an area of 134 acres, and centre out of the most central and valuable sites in the Station. The Cigar Factory at Dindigul is by far the largest factory of this description in India, and has been specially built to meet the requirements of the business. When it is stated that the sales of Cigars during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1897, aggregated 17,080,000, the magnitude of the transactions in this large and steadily increasing industry, which has made the name of Spencer and Company known not only throughout India, but also throughout the whole civilised world), will be apparent. The property covers an area of nearly 35 acres, and is conveniently situated for all purposes, both as regards the manufacture and despatch of Cigars.

The business in all its departments and branches has been a steadily increasing one, as is borne out by the following statement of sales during the past 10 years:—

For the year ending 30th June,	1887	Rs. 9,97,190
"	1888	" 10,51,901
"	1889	" 11,67,574
"	1890	" 12,91,944
"	1891	" 13,15,852
"	1892	" 11,69,956
"	1893	" 13,88,116
"	1894	" 17,78,711
"	1895	" 19,40,923
"	1896	" 23,81,232

FIELD RATIONS FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE recommendations of the Committee on the question of field service rations for native troops and followers, which met at Mian Mir and sat for nearly a month, are highly important. Surgeon-Colonel Thompson, C. B., presided and the members were Brigade Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel J. North, 1st Madras Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Bingham, 13th Bengal Infantry; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D. S. O., 1-2nd Gurkhas, Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D. S. O., 4th Bombay Cavalry and Captain C. G. R. Thackwell, S. C., Commissariat Transport Department.

The Committe first went into the question of antiscorbutics, and made enquiries from senior officers in the four commands. They recommended four antiscorbutics, viz., pickled limes, ameuur, kokamund lime juice, in place of amchur formerly. The present meat ration of the sepoy is eight ounces a week; this is recommended to be increased to twelve ounces twice a week. Tea was previously given at the discretion of the General; it is now suggested to give half an ounce of tea per diem to each sepoy. The quantity of atta to be given when an arduous work for more than three days is to be increased from one and a half pounds to two pounds. There are various other minor changes.

The most important recommendation affects followers. The Committee think that followers should be put on the same footing as fighting men, and recommend that the revised rations apply equally all round. The Committee were convinced by evidence that a good deal of the sickness and loss amongst followers is due to insufficient rations. They also suggested that each follower should have a waterproof sheet, and that all on field service should be provided with a jersey instead of a cotton jacket. The present approximate price of one hundred sepoy's rations is Rs. 10-12, and of followers Rs. 12-4. If the new recommendations are adopted the price will be about Rs. 20 per diem for one hundred rations for sepoyes and followers alike. Under the old arrangement a force of 40,000 including followers, would cost about Rs. 3,80 pe. diem. Under proposed arrangement this would cost about Rs. 7,60,000. The question of waterproof sheet is an expensive item if the Government decide to import this article. The cost of supplying the followers of an army corps on the same proportions would be about Rs. 70,000.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. C. HUGHES is transferred from the 1st Bengal Infantry to the 7th Bengal Cavalry; and Lieutenant G. M. Orr from the 11th Bengal Lancers to the 18th Bengal Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS W. W. LAWRENCE, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; and A. A. Garsia, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, have been allowed 12 months' extension of their period of command.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—5th Madras Infantry.—Captain F. G. Bradley to be 2nd-in-command, vice Major Aspinall. Captain C. E. H. Connell to be Wing Commander. 19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. P. Evans from 18th Bengal Infantry to be Permanent Wing Officer. 4th Bengal Lancers.—Captain O. C. Armstrong, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Major Younghusband, deceased; and Captain G. H. Weiler to be squadron Commander, 45th Sikhs.—Lieutenant L. L. Wheatley, Supernumerary in the 20th Punjab Infantry is transferred, 2-5th Gurkhas,—Captain J. M. Stewart, 1st Battalion, to be Wing Commander, vice Kemball. Lieutenant Ian Gardiner, S. S., 19th Kitchen to be permanent Wing Officer. 33rd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. A. Carleton to be Quarter-Master, 3rd Sikhs; Lieutenant C. H. Davies to be quarter-Master. 23rd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant G. N. L. Labertouche from 5th Bombay Infantry to be Permanent Wing Officer, in cancellation of the appointment of Lieutenant Bickford, 4th Bombay Infantry G. O. P.

ANOTHER new issue of postage stamps is promised for collectors. The Postmaster-General for New South Wales, having found it impracticable to carry out his original intention to issue a se. of historical stamps commemorative of the Queen's reign, has decided to issue a series of simpler design. These will be of the respective values of 1d., 2d., and 2½., and will supersede the corresponding denominations now current. The design will consist of a portrait of the Queen in profile, inclosed in a frame that shall be simple yet artistic. It is hoped to have the issue ready by June 22nd, and to stimulate competition a premium has been offered for the best drawing.

JAPAN has lost one of the heroes of the recent war with China in the person of Lieutenant-General Baron Yamazawa, commander of the 4th (Osak) Army Division. He belonged to a family of Samurai in Satsuma, and was born in 1846. In 1874 he was sent to France to look after military students abroad, and three years later followed the Russian troops in the war with Turkey. At a certain place stoutly defended by the Turks, he became so excited that he could not remain a mere spectator; so he borrowed a troop of Russian cavalry, after a desperate engagement, succeeded in capturing a Turkish fort. For this feat the Russian Emperor bestowed upon him the fourth-class Order of Vladimir. In 1895 he led his division to Liao-tung and Formosa, and he was subsequently made a Baron in common with his fellow generals.

APROPOS of the Duke of Bedford's account of his estates, it is (says "The Daily Chronicle") an interesting circumstance that the original estate—the cradle of the race in this country, near Kings ton Russell, in Dorsetshire—is still the Duke's property, although the family of Trenchard became extinct in the Irish line in 1840. The rise of the Russells, from the equirearchy to an earldom magnificently endowed was literally an instance of an ill-wind blowing somebody good. A Spanish prize, on route to visit Henry VIII., was compelled by wind and weather to put into a Dorsetshire harbour, and Squire Trenchard, guiltless of any language save his own, bought him of his travelled cousin Russell to help him out with the foreign grandee whom winds and waves had driven to seek shelter at the manor house. Russell came, saw, and conquered the prince, who carried him up to London, where he so easily fascinated Henry VIII., but had the marvellous tact to retain the favour of that most capricious of princes till his death. There has only been one extravagant Duke of Bedford; a curious illustration of his career remains in Bloomsbury. Close to the British Museum, surrounded on all sides by the property of the Ducal Corabbus, is a tongue of lands which is not his, and tradition goes that it was alienated by the gambling duke to pay a card debt.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Resturer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a real old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TERRIBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has stood the test of years, and, coated the hosts of Soaps which, during that time, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and purifying smell in the world.

THE HYPNOTIST AND HIS SUBJECT.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS.

A REMARKABLE story has just been told during the trial of an action at Lambeth County Court, where Frederick Charles Howard, a young man residing at 35 Bellenden Road, Peckham, sued "Professor" Fricker for £3, 7s. unpaid wages. Mr. A. H. Williams, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, who, in his evidence, stated that in September he became engaged to the Professor as a subject for his hypnotic experiments, and on the understanding that he would not be asked to be subject to the Professor's influences as a demonstration, to a doctor, of the former's powers in hypnotism. He was instructed how to act, and how to remain absolutely passive. (Laughter.) It was supposed that he was hypnotised, but he was not. (Laughter.) At any rate, he kept perfectly passive until the doctor left. (Laughter.) After that they went on tour. He was placed in a coffin at Euston Station, presumably in a trance, and was thus conveyed to Luton Station, from which he was removed, coffin and all, to the Town Hall. This was performed to the accompaniment of the music of a brass band. (Laughter.) That took place on a Monday.

At seven o'clock the same evening he awoke and was, later in the evening, put to sleep for the remainder of the week. The public were told that he had been sleeping forty days and forty nights at the Royal Aquarium, and that he was going around England like this.

Judge Emden—What! in the coffin?

Plaintiff—Yes, in the coffin. Unfortunately (proceeded plaintiff) business was bad at Luton, some recent disclosures at Leicester having—so the Professor declared—had its effect upon the public mind. The professor had been preaching about his powers to cure the toothache, while he (plaintiff), through having caught a chill in the coffin, suffered considerably from that complaint. Indeed, his face became very swollen. In the meantime, business did not improve, and it was arranged between the professor and the manager that the former should disappear and the announcement be made that he (plaintiff) was dead.

Judge Emden,—You were still in the coffin?

Plaintiff—Yes, your Honour. This idea was carried out. (Laughter.) There and then, the police and the doctor were sent for, the professor in the meantime keeping himself within doors. (Laughter.) It was about ten o'clock in the morning when the doctor came, accompanied by the police inspector. He felt the doctor feel his pulse and lift him up—(laughter)—and he heard the police inspector say to the doctor "What shall we do with him? Shall we order him to the hospital or the mortuary?" (Laughter.) The doctor replied that it was "no good taking him to the hospital, for he was in a trance; they could not do anything with him there." (Laughter.) To this the police inspector remarked, "If he is dead, we shall have to get the professor's body." (Laughter.)

Judge Emden—You heard all this?

Plaintiff—I was as much awake then as I am now. Things became "very warm" for him (plaintiff), and it was just as witness was about to be taken to the mortuary that the professor arrived. He said he would put everything right; he (plaintiff) only had the toothache. (Laughter.) It was then arranged that he should lie on until the following Saturday, when the professor should tap him three times on the head and he would awake. This plan was carried out, and when Saturday arrived the show was well patronised by the public. At the moment of his waking, the brass band, according to previous arrangement, played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." (Laughter.) All this, plaintiff added, was done to draw the public. Plaintiff proceeded to relate how another feat in connection with the "trance business" was worked. This was designed to show what marvellous will-power the professor had over his hypnotised subject. From a printed programme the public were invited to select an item upon which the subject should be influenced. By an ingenious code of naval telegraphy, the professor was enabled to convey to him (plaintiff) the exact item which had been selected by any one in the audience. Plaintiff produced the code, which the Judge inspected.

Judge Emden said the allegations were of a serious character. He, however, was not sitting there to decide whether or not defendant, as was alleged, was practising a gross imposition on the public. Plaintiff had made out his case for salary, and there must be judgment for the amount claimed.

Mr Williams asked for an immediate order.

The Defendant (angrily)—I decline to pay at all.

Judge Emden—After that, I make an order for instant payment.

THE PARIS CALAMITY.

COWARDLY CONDUCT OF THE MEN.

COMMENTING on the inquiry into the fire at the Bazar de la Charite, the "Daily News" Paris correspondent observes that the most interesting part is that which deals with human nature as revealed in this crisis. Amid the scramblings for life, continues the correspondent, some of the ladies showed a spirit of self-sacrifice that was simply heroic—take, for instance, Mdme. Raffaelli running back to save her daughter and others. How did the men behave? How did they use their superior physical strength? We know that General Meunier and others were willing victims, that they stepped aside to allow others to save themselves. But there are also stories of men who have saved their lives but left their honour behind—men who fought their way through the crowed of ladies, not merely with their elbows and shoulders, but with their feet and their fists. The names of two or three of them are known, and Paris drawing-rooms will be closed to them for the rest of their lives. Of course, this inquiry is not being conducted in any spirit of hostility towards the male sex. No French woman would entertain such a ridiculous bias. The desire is to throw the fullest light on the ethical side of the catastrophe. M. Germain Lacour, private secretary to Baron de Mackau, complains that the people of cowardly conduct against men have spread in the Faubourg Saint Germain drawing-rooms as wildly as the fire at the bazaar. Many of these alleged reproaches are certainly exaggerated. It is flatly denied that there were very few men there; men are afraid to attend sales, for very good reasons. They generally send a contribution to the ladies of their acquaintance. Ten were saved from 25 men, say even 30. Out of these five perished, and six were injured. All the latter were burned in saving lives.

Rumour had it that Mdme. Feutard, wife of Dr. Feutard, who died in carrying out a lady in his arms, was struck across the face by a man. His widow is too ill and upset to make any deposition, but an intimate friend of hers, who was by her side says that the rumour is false as far as Mdme. Feutard is concerned. But, "this lady adds, "several of my friends were the witnesses or the victims of acts of brutality on the part of men. I would rather not mention the names of those they accuse. They themselves would rather not remember the things that occurred. You may, however, take it as a fact that the women gave the men in that terrible crisis a great example and a fine lesson."

The Paris correspondent announces that Baron Mackau has received a letter from the Comte de Castellane informing him that the Countess has decided to devote in memory of her mother, Mrs Gould, who perished in the fire, the enormous sum of a million francs for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for various charitable purposes.

Count de Greffulhe has settled £4000 on a young footman who, at reformatory, saved the Countess-Dowager at the Bazaar de la Charite by carrying her out of the furnace, risking his life in doing so.

DANGER OF MARRYING FOREIGNERS.

MANY a British girl is suffering life-long misery from ignorance of the requirements of foreign legislation on the subject of mixed marriages between British and foreign subjects.

It is true registrars and clergyman are instructed not to marry foreigners without reminding them that they must also comply with the provisions of their own national laws, and to warn British subjects who are about to wed foreigners of the risk incurred unless the necessary formalities are observed. But the required notice is seldom given, and there are, besides, many motives which cause the rules of prudence to be disregarded; and thus it comes about that illegal marriages are contracted.

The French civil code, for instance, requires that a Frenchman must obtain the consent of his parents in a document signed before the Notary Public; otherwise he cannot marry legally before the age of twenty-five. Should his parents refuse consent, he must apply for it in legal form, and publish banns in several places. Unless these conditions are fulfilled, a marriage in England between a Frenchman and a British woman might be declared null and void.

Of course, it may always be assumed that foolish matches are actuated by dishonest motives. It not infrequently happens that they are compromised by girls over-anxious to find a husband. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, foreign parents will not hear of their sons marrying out of their own country a girl without a dowry. It then follows that either the man must run the risk of being sued for breach of promise—an action which does not exist abroad, where it is looked upon as immoral—or marry without the consent of parents, on whom they are often dependent.

It thus frequently results that, after a few months of married life, the husbands either abandon their wives or find their English marriage annulled by a Court of Justice in their own country. In these cases, not only has an English wife no legal claim against the man who married her, but her own position is exceptionally anomalous in that the marriage holds good in this country, and she is unable to remarry.

It does seem somewhat strange that, when noisy agitations are efficacious to remove more or less superficial grievances, this gross wrong should be permitted to continue. All that is necessary to a marriage which should be legal, both in the British Empire and out of it, is that every foreigner should hold a certificate from the Consul of the country to which he belongs, stating that he has fulfilled the necessary formalities in his own country.—"The Pen."

WHAT is a death chair? This question is answered in a short story in this month's "Chapman's Magazine," written by Mr. Harold Child. It appears that on the banks of the Severn people die mostly of bronchitis. The sufferer from bronchitis cannot breathe lying down, consequently he sits over the fire propped up in the "death-chair." The high back shelters him from draughts, and the projecting wings are meant to support his head when it falls over quietly in death. A death-chair stands in the best bed-room of every farmhouse, and the parson and the squire each keeps one to lend to cottages in time of need.

A FEW sentences from a report which has been sent by the Foreign Office to the Association of Chambers of Commerce relative to trade in Egypt are interesting as showing the tendency of foreign competition in trade, Belgium, the report points out, is beating us in the supply of materials for light railways. Tramways at present in use are of foreign manufacture. America is cutting the home trade in engineering tools. Belgian and Italian firms have got the contract for files for the Egyptian Government Railway Administration, because they can undertake it at half the prices asked by English houses. Some new method of manufacture is in vogue; and the English makers adhere to the old method. France, Italy, and Germany are making a bid for our trade in woollen goods; but we may yet hold our own. One of the chief reasons for our failure to retain trade seems to be the comparatively greater cost of labour in this country.

A MEDICAL NOVELTY.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS BY OXYGEN.

A FRESH stage in the progress of the healing art seems to have been marked by the discovery of Dr. George Stoker that oxygen has a most remarkable curative influence upon wounds and ulcers. This discovery was the result of Dr. Stoker's observation of the practice of the Zulus to convey their wounded to the mountain top and subject them to the treatment of the purer atmosphere, with remarkable results. As it is not always possible to follow such a practice, Dr. Stoker has acted upon the principle of "bringing the mountain to Mohammed," by the use of oxygen gas. This method of treating wounds and ulcers has now had the test of several years' experience, although it was not till the other day when Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne) formally opened the new Oxygen Home at 2, Fitzroy-square, that a serious attempt was made to give general publicity to the discovery. During the past year, however, a home for the treatment of cases, has been at work in St. George's and Dr. Stoker's method of treatment has undergone a severe test at the hands of the Army medical authorities at Netley. The patients treated in the army hospital were in feeble health and broken down from the effects of constitutional disease and service in India, but the results were highly successful, and afforded remarkable confirmation of Dr. Stoker's theories. The cases that have been successfully treated at the Oxygen Home represented suffering of an average duration of five and a half years, whilst the average duration of the oxygen treatment was but two months. Among the cures may be instanced the case of a man who had endured forty years' suffering, and who was previously regarded as incurable. The new home which was opened the other day has accommodation for some forty patients of both sexes, and it is desired that it should not only be a hospital, but a centre of education in the new system. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., chairman of the committee, who made the only speech delivered on the occasion, addressed her Royal Highness after she had made a tour of inspection, and explained that the oxygen cure had now passed beyond the stage of experiment. Dr. Stoker had stood a fair trial, and the verdict had been completely in his favour. They wanted this treatment to be understood and carried out elsewhere. There was no patent about the process, but it could not be demonstrated, watched and taught without such an institution as this. The cure had been attended by unhoped-for success, and they believed that another and important advance had been made in medical science and that a new refuge had been found for some of the most distressed and hopeless travellers in life's journey. He made an appeal for the sum of £1,000, which was required to set this work in order, and to make the home a source of benefit to suffering humanity. Princess Louise formally declared the building open, wishing it every success, and the proceedings then ended.

MONEY-LENDERS AND THEIR WAYS.

THE House of Commons Committee on Money-lending began its inquiry three weeks ago—Mr Farrow, hon. secretary of the Agricultural Banks' Association, described the methods of usurers to secure business by advertisement. Witness stated that his evidence that day would be a general statement on each head. He would describe the steps taken by money-lenders to secure business. This was done, in the first place, by means of advertisements in the London and provincial newspapers, and especially in the religious press. (Laughter.) These advertisements contained misleading statements as to the rate of interest, the terms on which the loans were granted, and as to the status of the lender. Besides the advertisements, which set forth that the money would be lent at 5 per cent. interest, the money-lenders issued prospectuses and circulars the latter containing ensnaring statements in amplification of the advertisements. Great anxiety and ingenuity were displayed by the lenders to conceal their identity, and they described their business as banks and companies. One man named Baron Cohen traded, among other names, as Sidney Russell, R. Beresford, L. Percy, Arthur Russell, and carried on business at Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin. He also traded as a widow in the name of Mrs. Vincent. (Laughter.) Another money-lender, J. J. Townend, of Manchester and other places, also traded at one time as the Strand Bank, the Peil Mall Bank, the National Mercantile Bank, Bristol; and the Provincial Credit Bank, Leeds. The man Puckett, who traded as Wilfrid Wilberforce, had been prosecuted under that name, after which he adopted that of Cecil Courtney. A Mr F. W. Carmer traded as the Charing Cross Bank. John Kirkwood had traded as the Midland Counties Deposit Bank, East Retford; the Sheffield Deposit Bank, the Yorkshire Advance Bank, and Southern Counties Deposit Bank. Dealing with the question of preliminary fees, the witness said that the fee was sent in response to a circular or prospectus. If the fee was not immediately forthcoming money-lender wrote a reassuring letter to the borrower intimating that the money could be had for the asking and urging the applicant to forward the fee, which varied from 10s. in the case of the working-classes to one and a half to two guineas. The money-lender had no intention of advancing the money, and, having pocketed the fee, either remained quiet or else sent a list of questions of the most inquisitorial and insulting nature, which no one in real need of money could answer satisfactorily. They were sent purposely to enable the money-lender to keep the fee.—The Chairman (Mr. Russell) said the witness's statements would be privileged, but the parties must not wait to have the right to be heard in defence, if they desired.

A RUFFIAN'S CAREER.

JAMES FARMER, alias Joyce, who has long been known to the local police as the most notorious rough in Birmingham, died the other day in the Winson Green Asylum. There is no denying the fact (says the "Birmingham Daily Mail") that Farmer fully justified his claim to be considered the most violent rascal who has ever lived in the city. It was his open boast he would either be hung for the murder of a policeman of a warder, and it was not for the want of repeated endeavours, that he did not succeed in his vicious threat. Farmer entered upon his career of crime at the age of eight in the year 1870. He graduated through various forms of juvenile vice until at the age of sixteen, his instinctive desire to belabour the police manifested itself in rather an aggravated form. He considered the police a common target for his brickbats while under the influence of drink, and any attempt to dispute his right invariably ended in half-a-dozen policemen being called upon to manage his conveyance to the police station. After getting nine months for a brutal attack on a man, he broke out again, and received twelve months' imprisonment and twenty cuts with the birch. This tamed him for a while, but his passion exhibited itself in 1880, when he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and twenty lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails. The cat made no impression on him. Indeed, it was his pride that no one had ever made him flinch with the cat. His powers of endurance in this respect were really remarkable. It was probably due to this circumstance he repeatedly revenged himself upon the warders who kept him in durance vile by half-killing them. He was as often punished with the cat, but it did not deter him. All sorts of reformatories took a turn with the under their wings, but they all had to give him up as incorrigible. The Magistrates were content to deal with him as an ordinary ruffian while their position on the bench was one of security. On one occasion Farmer took exception to the statement of a witness. He slyly removed one of his boots, struck the witness in the face, leaped out of the dock, and rushed to within a few feet of the Magistrates with the avowed intention of attacking them, ere he was stopped. After this incident it was thought expedient to deal with Farmer in another way. The Magistrates sent the boy round amongst the Justices, and Farmer was invited to go abroad. Farmer did not object to a long voyage and a pretty good purse. He accepted the offer, went to Australia, and came back at the earliest moment when he felt that Australia had no charms for him. He again entered upon a course of violence, and finally was removed to the Winson Green Asylum, where his condition became worse, and he died on Saturday. He was thirty-four years of age. He was convicted over thirty times, and spent over eleven years in jail.

SIR RICHARD TANGYE'S experiences at Windsor, on the occasion of his receiving the honour of knighthood, have furnished a correspondent with excellent "copy" though it is not always to be congratulated on the score of his taste. Still, one can pardon a good deal in man who enjoys a joke in his own expense. He tells us, for example, in his article in "Ohambers's Journal," that his daughter informed him that he reminded her of the longest day—because he was the short se knight. Apropos of his retrograde exit from the Royal presence, he tells us a good story of the Mayor of Truro, who, having presented any address to the Queen onbo ard beracht in Falmouth Harbour, walked backwards into the sea. But the ways of provincial mayors are inscrutable. At Worcester, Gloucester, we forget which, invitations to the Mayor's luncheon to Schubert, Handel, and Beethoven were duly sent out at a recent musical festival. This literal method of interpreting the immortality of great composers is not, however, confined to the provinces. Within the last few days a letter arrived at one of the principal London concert halls addressed to the late M. Tschaikowsky, the remarkable posthumous popularity of whose works has evidently given rise to the opinion that he is still alive.

A STRONG case for the appointment of female judges was made out in Clerkenwell County Court the other day. The judge had to decide whether an unfinished lady's dress fitted her or not, and he was nearly frightened off the bench by her attempt to try it on before his eyes. When she had retired to don the [costume and reappeared, he decided—against her—that it "looked extremely well, though," he admitted, "it might be the way she had caused that effect." Now a female judge would not have been embarrassed by the trying-on episode, and would certainly not be influenced in her opinion of a dress by the looks of the owner. Let Venus' self wear a bodice with a wrinkle in it, and no woman would have eyes for anything but that wrinkle.

APRIL registered a great falling off in the trade of British India both in imports and exports. The former decreased by something like fifty-six lakhs chiefly owing to the heavy decline in cotton yarn and piece goods imports. Exports were worse, and showed a decline of nearly two and a-half crores, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. This heavy decrease was general, including oilseeds, cotton rice, opium, wheat, and indigo.

THE House of Lords, recently, had an Irish Divorce Petition before it, and in these cases the form which used to obtain in England before the passing of the Divorce Act is still used. Consequently the petition is in the form of a Bill, and, technically, goes through all the stages of an ordinary Bill which has come up from the Lower House. In another case the curious point was raised as to whether fraudulent misrepresentation before marriage is sufficient to annul it. There has never been a decision on this point before, so that it is not surprising that Sir Francis Jeune took time to consider his judgment.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE woman lawn-tennis champion of New Zealand has only one hand, and thus hand the left one.

For lady cyclists, the latest novelty is a miniature looking-glass fixed into the centre of the handle-bar.

It is said that the little Princess Eugenie will be by and by—what with her beauty and wealth—quite "the catch" of the matrimonial world. The Queen intends leaving her a considerable fortune.

A good many women are still to be seen carefully concealing their ears beneath heavy masses of hair. They may imagine that they are following the latest fashion, but this is not the case. Height, not breadth, a lady journalist declares, is the password at present.

We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the following from one of the ladies' journals:—"In Portugal a married woman may not publish her literary work without her husband's consent, which, should he unjustly withhold, she may supply the place of by the judge's authorisation."

The dinner service used at the table of the Queen is solid gold, down to the last detail. The entree dishes are double, square, and very heavy. Their contents are kept warm by small gold lamps between the outer and inner dishes, in which a wick burns amid white wax. This dinner service, which numbers more than 1000 pieces, was made by order of George IV.

Under certain conditions a woman is perfectly justified in proposing to a man; but before she does so she must be perfectly certain of two things—first, that only a mistaken feeling of honour prevents his speaking for himself; and, secondly, that he loves her. Can any one imagine a position more full of humiliation than that of the woman who offers herself to a man only to be politely refused?

In Paris recently the art of head-dressing has been brought to such a point of important perfection that rich woman are giving what they call "diners de tetes." These are elaborate dinings, to which the feminine guests appear with their heads dressed in historical fashion. From the time of Miriam, the prophetess, to Madam Recamir, or the monstrous bandeaux of the Empress Eugenie, wigs, powder, plumes, jewels, scarfs, gold dust, and what not are all called to the aid of the coiffeur's art in building these beautiful and becoming chignons.

Those who keep up large establishments, and find that the worries and anxieties of life are thereby increased without any proportionate gain to their happiness, should remember (says the "Herald of the Golden Age") that a simpler life is possible to all, and that it presents many inviting prospects to those who wish to make the most of life. As a general rule, the more servants one keeps the less comfort and peace are experienced, and happy are those who can do without them altogether. It is not so difficult as many imagine, if the experiment is resolutely carried out.

A love for nursing seems inherent in the Queen's daughters. Princes Alice of Hesse was a splendid nurse, the Empress Frederick ran her very close in the Franco-German War, and Princess Christian has been, and ever will be, a positive enthusiast on the subject of hospital nursing. Princess Beatrice, too, when her little daughter's accident caused such anxiety, proved herself scarcely less proficient. The Queen herself at one time had no taste for nursing, and it is told that owing entirely to her influence the Duchess of Teck gave up her most cherished wish in her maiden days—that of becoming a professional nurse.

The Queen's dining-room always presents a very bright and brisk aspect, for, in addition to the crowd of servants in their State liveries, and some of Her Majesty's Highland and Indian domestics, there are the head functionaries of the kitchen and the clerks of the cellar in their respective uniforms. The clerk of the kitchen, who is at the head of the cuisine department, receives £700 a year, with his board and lodging, and he is provided with a staff of four assistant clerks and a female menial, who is officially known as the "necessary woman." The chef is aided by four master cooks, two yeomen of the kitchen (one of whom is the confectioner), two bakers, two roasting cooks, two coffee women, and a perfect regiment of assistants, male and female of their kind; apprentices, scourers, kitchenmaids, two steam apparatus workers, two "green office men," and a storekeeper.

Some parents think it unnecessary to render their daughters capable of self-support, as marriage will obviate the necessity. There are many women who do not marry. Of those who do, the death or misfortune of the husband may throw some of them helpless upon the world perhaps with little children to care for as well as themselves. It is late then to begin to learn a handicraft that will bring them bread. The ranks of the untrained worker are constantly being recruited from those who in their girlhood little thought that they would necessarily would be driven to labour with their hands. What piteous stories could be told of them!—the effort to sustain life on a miserable pittance, the brave endurance, sometimes the hopeless relinquishment. In its quiet unobtrusive duty of every parent, of every guardian, of a girl, to place in her hands a weapon of defence against this cruel fate, and have her taught the means by which she can gain an honourable livelihood!

He entered the shop hurriedly, with the air of a man whose mind was filled with a weighty commission. Those whom he passed as he drew near him muttering under his breath a formula, which he seemed to fear might slip away and be lost. He approached the counter like one who wishes it were well over. "I wish to get," he said, boldly, "some fur for a red baby." The shop-girl's blank stare seemed to arouse him to a sense of something lacking. "That is," he said, "I would like some baby for a red-ribbed one." The shop-girl was smiling broadly now, and four grand-boys, a shop-walker, and seven lady customers gathered and smiled in unison. He began again. "That is—of course—you know—I mean—some red-ribbed baby for one—that is—some red ribs for one baby—some of one's own baby's—some red ribs for one baby—some—thunder and guns! Where's the way out?" He departed at a run. "I wonder," said the shop-girl, thou ghfully, an hour or so afterwards, "if he could have meant red baby-ribbon."

Shot materials of all kinds are much worn. Of these, alpacas and canvases are the most popular. Black open-work grenadines over a bright silk or sateen foundation are charming for best wear, but they will not come into more ordinary use on account of their delicate texture. Hats are now being lavishly trimmed with floral garnitures of every kind. Yellow and violet pansies are the favourites of the moment, while either, or both combined, form the most fascinating trimming to either hat, bonnet, or toque. Feathers, flowers, ribbons, and wings are frequently seen intermingled upon the same chapeau, and with better results than would have been considered possible a few years ago. Ribbon laces and frilled chiffons of every description are still used to adorn the neckbands of our every costume. The bow of ribbon set at the back is, however, being gradually dethroned in favour of a few pleats of muslin or frilling, edged with lace, and set in the exact centre of the back of the neck; by no means must this frilling continue round to the front. Another variety of neck trimming is obtained by the long lace scarf, which is twisted twice round the throat, somewhat tightly, and then tied in front, the long ends trimming the whole of the front of the bodice. The newest passementerie for trimming silk blouse bodices and evening gowns is a galon, thickly studded with imitation turquoises. This is indeed a lovely, and whether on black or colours may be used with equal effect.

I hear strange rumours as to Paul Kruger's mental condition (says a writer in "The Empire"); but I do not credit all I hear. That he has been exceedingly strange of late I know, but his mental faculties are not so seriously impaired as some would have me believe.

A certain German Prince, who is a man about sixty seven years old, enjoys the reputation of being the most utterly blase man in Europe. Although in perfect physical condition, he has been in the habit of staying in bed for weeks, not because he was ailing, but simply because there was "nothing worth getting up for."

It is said that the Duke of Wellington—the "Iron Duke"—once remarked to a lady that he had never seen his great opponent Napoleon. "Never saw him! How strange!" she exclaimed. "I did look through a glass on the battlefield at a grey figure on horse back that they told me was Napoleon, but I could see only indistinctly," answered Wellington.

Rumour, which is more of a lying jade just now than usual (says the "South African Star") has it that Lieutenant Eloff was personally chastised by his grandfather. The rumour was confirmed by the Johannesburg representative of a Natal paper by a Transvaal Government official, who stated that, when young Eloff waited on the President after the Krugersdorp escapade, he was taken by the collar and thrashed with a stick.

Because polygamy has been declared illegal by the American Government many people believe that it has ceased to exist among the Mormons of Utah. Such however, is not the case, we read in a contemporary. It is true that the wary Mormon does not usually so far commit himself as to actually go through the marriage ceremony with more than one woman; that would render him liable to imprisonment by the law of the State; his other spouses are "sealed" to him by a secret rite known only to the initiated.

Soon after the discovery of Rontgen's rays it was noticed in Germany that by their aid the contents of letters enclosed in ordinary envelopes could easily be deciphered. Now a shrewd Berlin manufacturer has found a way to frustrate this. He makes and sells in large quantities an envelope the inside of which is densely covered with meaningless letters printed in every direction. When the Rontgen rays are applied to this the contents of the letters are irretrievably jumbled up with these letters, and no sense can be obtained. These envelopes are both cheap and serviceable.

An awful theory is advanced by an out-and-out vegetarian. He says we can give to our children just such organisms as we desire they should have. Napoleon was born a great General because his mother was with his father in the army and took an interest in the plans of the campaign. Somerby's mother used to be in the butcher's shop and sometimes used to cut off meat for customers, and her fourteen-year-old boy took delight in hacking up children. Oh (exclaims the vegetarian) if you understood this law in all its bearings upon the mentality of the next generation, you would never send your sweet girls to a butcher's shop, knowing the psychic conditions may manifest themselves in the future progeny of your darling girl. Nor would you suffer a speck of meat to come into your houses.

On the other side of the Atlantic crab races are popular just now. A certain course and goal are arranged on a table, and the crab that wins gets the prize for his owner. You may urge on your crab, but you are not allowed to push him or, of help him in any way. As the game requires no brain exercise whatever, it is a great favourite. Another diversion—this for young men of a sporting turn—is the Fitzsimmons-Corbett prize-fight. Two figures representing the now down-trodden Corbett and the exalted Fitzsimmons. They are connected by little rubber pipes with little rubber bulbs, and by pressing the bulbs and exercising a little skill and a great deal of imagination, something resembling the recent event at Carson City is obtained. The only drawback is that Fitzsimmons is quite as apt to be knocked out as Corbett, which is, of course, a foul from a historical standpoint. Yet the uncertainty of the issue is one of the exhilarating features of the recreation, and affords an opportunity for anybody who wants to bet his money very badly to do so.

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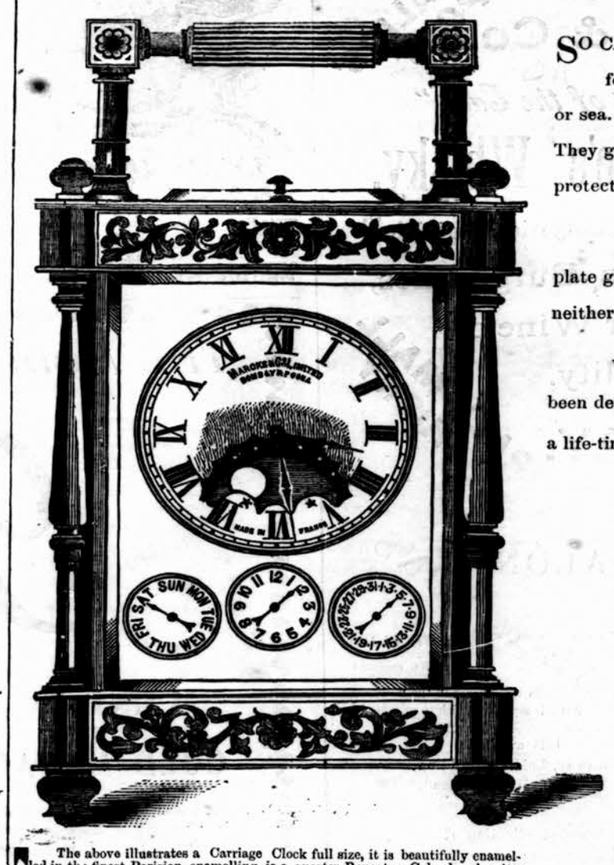

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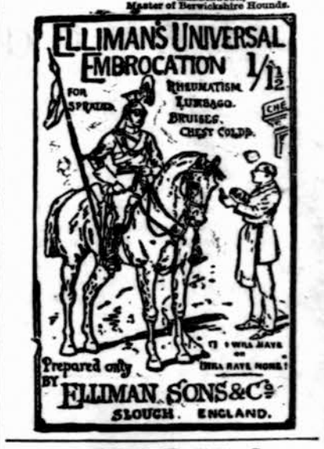

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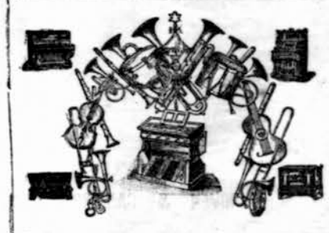

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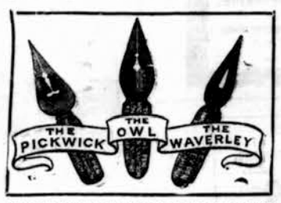

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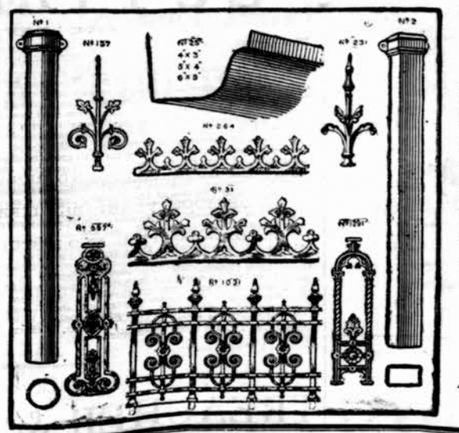

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AGENTS—London: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.